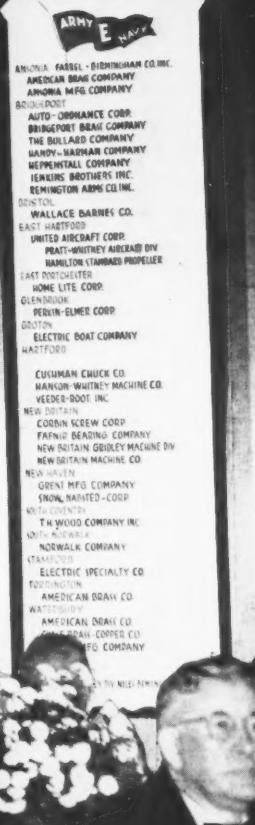
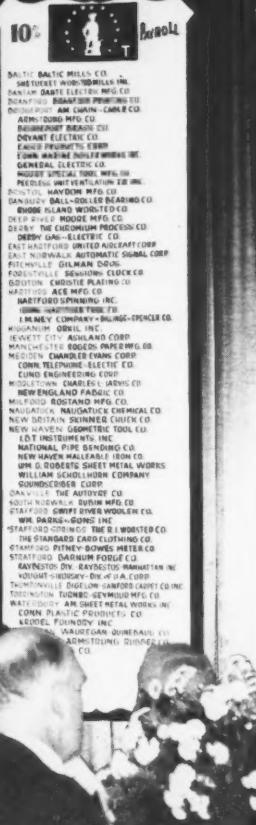
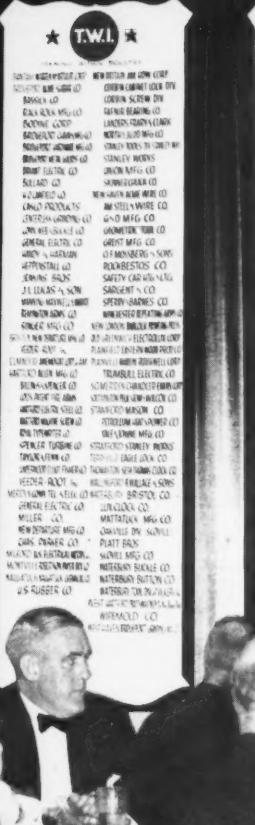
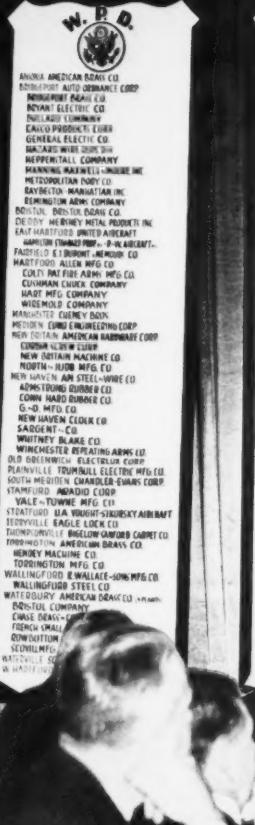
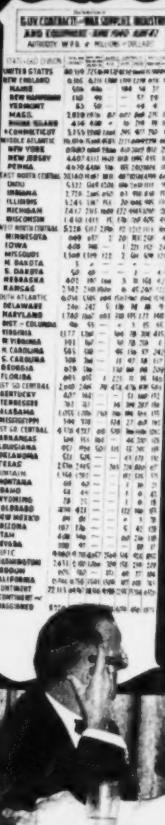


CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY

HONOR ROLL OF CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY AT WAR



ARMY E. NAVY

ANONIA-FASSEL-BIRCHMANN CO. INC.
AMERICAN BRAIN COMPANY
ANORNA MFG COMPANY
BODDIE COMPANY
BROOKLYN INDUSTRIES
BRIDGEPORT BRAIN COMPANY
THE BULLARD COMPANY
HARDY-HARWICH COMPANY
HEWESWELL COMPANY
JENKINS BROTHERS INC.
REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY
ROCKWELL COMPANY
WALACE BARRETT CO.
EAST HARTFORD
UNITED AIRCRAFT CORP.
PRATT-WHITNEY AIRCRAFT DIV.
HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLER
EAST PROVIDENCE
HOME LIFE CORP.
GLOUCESTER
PERKIN-ELMER CORP.
GROTON
ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY
HARTFORD

CHEMUNG CHUCK CO.
MANHATTAN WHITNEY MACHINE CO.
VEDEK-ROOF, INC.
NEW BRITAIN

CORBIN SCREW CORP
FAFIN BEARING COMPANY
NEW BRITAIN GRODIE MACHINE DIV.
NEW BRITAIN MACHINE CO.
NEW HAVEN

COOPER MFG COMPANY
EATON, MARSHALL-CORD
NEW HAVEN

T.H. WOOD COMPANY INC.
QUINNIPAC WALK
NORWALK COMPANY
STAMFORD

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO.
FOUNDRY COMPANY
AMERICAN BRAIN CO.
WATERBURY

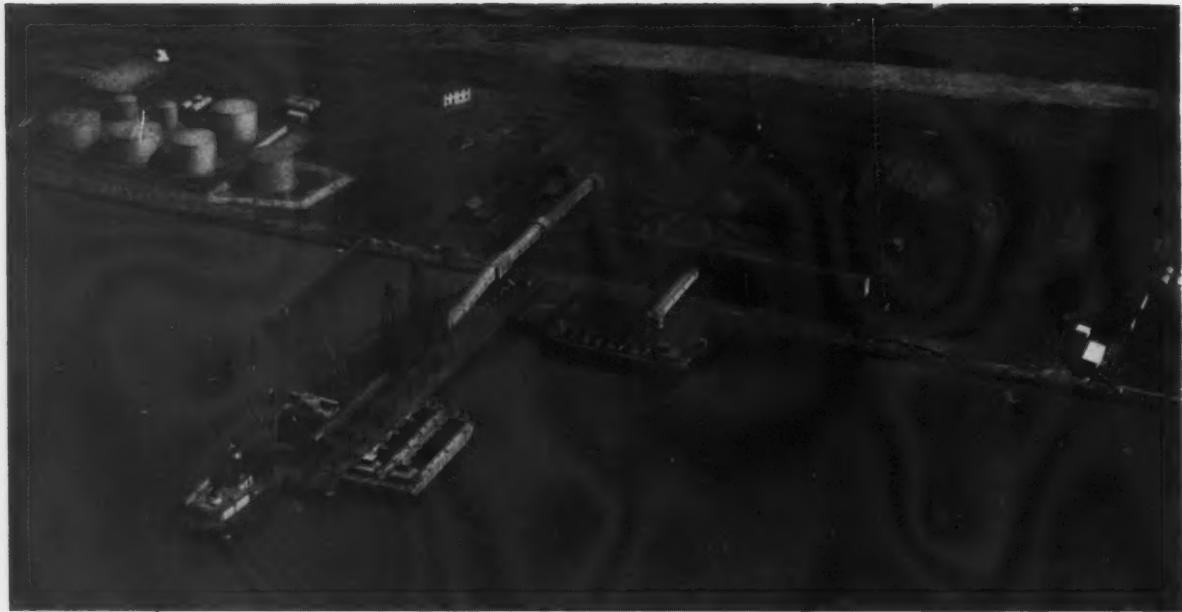
AMERICAN BRAIN CO.
GILDED BRAIN-COPPER CO.
MFG COMPANY

THE NEST DIVISION

CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY'S PART IN THE WAR EFFORT, AS DRAMATIZED IN THE ABOVE HONOR ROLLS, RECEIVED STAR BILLING BY THE SPEAKERS AT THE ASSOCIATION'S 1942 ANNUAL MEETING. . . (See Page 4.)

(See Page 4.)

NOVEMBER 1942



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VOLUME 20
NUMBER 11
NOVEMBER 1942

CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY
MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC.

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ELECTION OBSERVATIONS

One of the most encouraging proofs of the virility of our republic is the over-all result of our recent election. Despite the unparalleled wartime demands on the time of our citizens and the repeated predictions that people were too apathetic or disgusted or both, to bother about voting this year, the tally proved that over half the eligible voters expressed their approval or resentment of the policies of their present representatives in office. While the vote was lighter in most localities and states than in recent presidential years, in view of the undramatic election campaign, the several million men in our armed forces who found it difficult or virtually impossible to vote, and the hundreds of thousands of war workers who, through oversight or lack of knowledge of procedures, failed to exercise their franchise, the final result proved that the home front is backing up the boys at the battle front by exercising that most precious birthright for which they fight—the right of citizens to select representatives of their own choosing by secret ballot.

When the news of the election arrives on the Solomons, in the wilds of New Guinea or the other far flung battlefronts, our boys can renew their just pride and inspiration in fighting for the only nation on earth that held a free election in this wartime year. The news should also dispel any doubts they may have had about the danger of dictatorship being enthroned at home while they endanger their lives every day by fighting against our national enslavement by foreign dictators. Our boys will know, too, that the master propagandists of Germany and Japan have been robbed of an opportunity to undermine faith in American democracy by the resounding and uncontrolled voice of American voters.

The election news also reveals, once more, that there is no labor, manufacturers or, in fact, any other vote which can be delivered en masse to any candidate for public office. Samuel Gompers, the first great leader of the American Federation of Labor, said, in effect, "There is no labor vote, nor do I want to see one. It is too hazardous for labor to tie its future to the uncertain fortunes of any political candidate." That workers, regardless of their affiliations, have consistently voted for or against a candidate or along traditional political party lines in accordance with their personal feelings, is to their everlasting credit. Likewise that independence of thought and action on the part of the average American has been the greatest bulwark of strength to our form of government.

Independence of thought and action with due regard for the rights of others is the oldest and most fundamental American concept. It spurred men to conquer the wilderness, harness the streams and run rampant up the ladder of science to pluck discoveries and make them work so well that America became the greatest producing nation in the world. It accounts for the two party system and the absence of a labor, manufacturers or any other non-party organization vote. It accounts for the slow-to-quarrel attitude of the nation, and contrary-wise for the agility of mind and steadfastness of spirit that wins wars.

Let us be thankful, even in disappointment, over a favored defeated candidate, that we have had once again ample evidence of the true American spirit of independence. With that spirit plus our growing powers of cooperation among ourselves and other nations we shall win the war and share in the fruits of sound peace with all men.



President.

STATE'S WAR EFFORT PRAISED AND EMPLOYEE-EMPLOYER CO-OPERATION URGED

—At Annual Meeting

MORE than 750 state industrialists returned to their war-burdened jobs from the 1942 annual meeting of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association at the Hartford Club last month, their ears ringing with praise for an outstanding contribution on the production front during the first year of World War II, and with the warning that final victory, as well as the preservation of the American business system, depends upon management's ability to cooperate closely with labor.

Speaking on "Selling Morale", Vernon E. Vining, industrial relations consultant of Westinghouse, told the afternoon session that to achieve maximum morale, companies must try to "personalize" the worker's part in the war effort. He and William Hard, labor editor of Reader's Digest who spoke in the evening, both had good words to say about the 1942 War Production Drive committees, representing labor and management jointly, which have been established since March.

Commented Mr. Hard: "The main benefit from them is not the increase in production. . . . The big point is that they usually improve the spirit of understanding and cooperation between the personnel of management and the personnel of labor. And they

give management a chance to explain management problems to rank-and-file working people and to their chosen leaders in their unions."

At the latest count Connecticut has 59 WPD committees, which makes it first of all states in ratio to area, third in ratio to population, first in scope of activities. Acknowledging the state's part in Donald Nelson's drive for increased production of all munitions, John N. Nickerson, chief of the industry section, Labor Production Division, WPB, urged manufacturers to "lead in the accomplishment of the real purpose of these committees."

"The perogatives of management decisions need not be lost. No right principles need be sacrificed. Give labor the greatest opportunity to express their ideas. Make it easier for them to drop self-made restrictions to fullest production of guns and tanks and ships and planes. Let us make our human relations equal to our technical ability."

Must Win the Peace

Last speaker at the banquet session, Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, emphasized that in the post-war world "we cannot again delude ourselves with the belief that we are immune from the storms that

rage all around us. When this war is over, statesmanship will be bankrupt indeed if it cannot fabricate out of the experiences through which we are now passing a practical and effectual method by which to curb the brutal and rampant aggressors, and by which to adjust peacefully such natural and obvious controversies as may arise."

Claiming "we must forego any gains coined from the blood of our fellow-men," he warned against the possibility of "our boys" finding the country financially better off than when they left for the battlefields. His statement that gasoline rationing should have been instituted over the whole country at the same time brought loud cheers.

Most dramatic moment of the evening came when the ballroom was darkened and five honor rolls (see front cover) spotlighted, as terse two-minute summaries, each heralded by a bugle call, were given of the state's industrial achievements since Pearl Harbor. The panels showed Army-Navy "E" awards to some 30 plants; the participation of over 80 companies in the Training Within Industry program, of 90% or more of employees in over 60 companies in the 10% payroll deduction plan for war bonds, of 59 plants in the War Production Drive; and the dollar amount of con-

GUEST SPEAKERS at the 1942 annual meeting of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut: (left to right) Hon. Alben W. Barkley, majority leader of the U. S. Senate; Vernon E. Vining, industrial relations consultant, Westinghouse; and William Hard, roving editor, Reader's Digest.



tracts already distributed to Connecticut concerns.

Introduced by Edward Ingraham, Association vice-president and head of E. Ingraham Company, Bristol, the speakers in this review were: Walter E. Wheeler, Jr., New England director of the WPB's Contracts Division; John N. Nickerson, formerly general superintendent of Cheney Brothers, Manchester; C. A. Dubois, TWI director for Connecticut; Brigadier General C. H. Drewry, deputy district chief, Springfield Ordnance District; and Robert A. Newell, president of the Hartford National Bank and chairman of Connecticut War Savings Committee.

Connecticut, with the highest ratio of war contracts per capita of any state, can "well be proud," said WPB Director Wheeler. The state has been allotted \$3,250 million in contracts, which represents 4.5% of the national total. TWI Director Dubois, complimenting management on its cooperation, stated that 366 have been certified as job instructor trainers, while 8522 employees in over 100 plants have taken the 10-hour course. Chairman Newell brought out the fact that more than 700 concerns are flying the Treasury flag, signifying that 90% of employees are buying bonds out of their pay. Connecticut ranks tenth among the states in actual sales and among the first three in per capita purchases. Brigadier General Drewry reported that 80% of Connecticut manufacturers are now in the war effort, and the state ranks eighth in dollar production. Of 704 "E" awards made throughout the nation, 35, or more than 5%, have come here.

In addition, Francis S. Murphy, Hartford Times general manager, said that the results of the recent scrap collection campaign sponsored by state newspapers placed Connecticut first in New England and fifth in the country.

(Yet, according to S. F. Doane, New England regional manager of the industrial salvage section of WPB's Conservation Division, Connecticut and New England industry in general is lagging at the half-way mark in the industrial scrap campaign. The figures show that New England plants have produced but 228,695 tons or 41% of the regional quota during the first three months of the drive, while this state with 75,200 tons collected 35% of its quota. Reminded Manager Doane: "The industrial scrap drive is the heart of our overall program, being

responsible for 70% of the entire salvage quota. To date it is making a poorer showing than the more publicized general, or household, scrap drive.")

Executive Director Honored

In a surprise action President Alfred C. Fuller earlier presented Charles L. Eyanson, Association executive director, with a sum of money and a leather-bound volume of 200 letters from members in appreciation and remembrance of his 20th anniversary in the service of the Manufacturers Association and Connecticut industry in general.

At the afternoon session, in addition to "Sam" Vining, Governor Hurley and President Fuller made the leading addresses. Lauding the industrialists for their share in keeping the Victory Compact, the pledge signed last December at Capitol Hill by labor and the Association that war production would not be interrupted, the Governor took issue with the War Manpower Commission's designation of Connecticut as a labor shortage area to be avoided in placing contracts.

Said he: "The time to tell us that we have reached our peak in war production is after we mobilize every available woman worker for war industry, after we have brought office workers and store workers into war plants, after we have combed the large loyal foreign-born population. . ." However, he pointed out that he had received complaints of job discrimination because many plants were refusing to replace drafted workers with Negroes, aliens or the physically-handicapped. To study this situation he announced the appointment of an emergency committee under the chairmanship of State Director William G. Ennis of the U. S. Employment Service.

In his annual report (full text page 9) President Fuller also referred to the pressing manpower problem with a query as to how war plants could accomplish their stupendous production job if skilled and semi-skilled workers were called to make up the recently-proposed army of 13,000,000 men. "If they are withdrawn from industry," he asked, "how are we going to supply them with munitions and equipment? How are we going to be able to transport the men and the materials which they need to do their job effectively?"

Industry's vital need, in his opinion,



MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT, Alfred C. Fuller (right) presents Charles L. Eyanson, executive director of the Association, with a sum of money and a leather bound portfolio containing 200 letters written by friends and associates in appreciation of the 20 years of service Mr. Eyanson has rendered Connecticut industry.

"is one of coordinated planning, not necessarily by a superman with a fancy title or an alphabetical encumbrance, but by a few heads together discussing the situation both from the production and the military sides, and with fewer public announcements as to how great we are 'going to be' in the field and in the shop." Claiming that the Association has been geared for war "in every sense of the word", he mentioned that "one of the miracles of the war is the manner in which Connecticut industry, without undue dislocations, has raised its army of industrial workers from less than 200,000 to over half a million in less than two years."

Business Reports

Afterwards the treasurer's report was presented by Vice-president Ingraham in the absence of Harold W. Fairweather, vice-president of Colt's Patent Fire Arms, Hartford. The Budget and Nominating committees also made reports, and directors elected for four-year terms were: W. R. L. McBee, treasurer of Gardiner Hall Jr. Company, South Willington, to represent Tolland County; Arthur B. Barnes, treasurer, Ponemah Mills, Taftville, to represent New London County; David Moxon, agent, American Thread, Willimantic, representing Windham County; and W. R. Jennings, president of Russell Jennings

Manufacturing Company, Chester, representing Middlesex County.

Directors elected for varying terms of one to four calendar years were: F. I. Newton, secretary, G & O Manufacturing Company, New Haven, director-at-large for a term of one year; C. I. Packer, president, Packer Machine, Meriden, director-at-large for a term of two years; H. B. Curtis, president, Bridgeport Hardware,

Bridgeport, director-at-large for three years; and Frank H. Lee, president of Frank H. Lee Company, Danbury, director-at-large for a term of four years. Election of the four additional directors was provided by the terms of the new amendment to the by-laws which became effective for the first time this year.

Members of the Nominating Committee who brought in the panel of

nominees at the meeting included Gordon Harrower, treasurer, Wauregan-Quinnebaug Company, Wauregan; F. R. Hoadley, president, Atwood Machine, Stonington; Henry H. Lyman, treasurer, Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, Middlefield; T. W. Ryley, treasurer, Eastern Machine Screw, New Haven; and John Williams, director of industrial relations, Yale and Towne, Stamford.

Summary of Address by William Hard, Roving Editor, Reader's Digest

THE big struggle in America after this war will be between the principle of free business and the principle of governmentalism. Free business cannot win that fight without the help of the votes of labor. Labor can outvote management at the polls any time. If labor wants to hand this country over to governmentalism, it can do so.

The only way to prevent labor from doing it is through close friendly contacts with laboring people and with labor organizations. Those contacts are possible. When they are made, the results are already extremely helpful and hopeful.

In Washington the new President of the United States Chamber of Commerce has brought it about that there

are continuous conversations on public problems between representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. These conversations in the last few months have greatly increased the good-will between management and organized labor in national affairs. Representatives of labor have requested Congress not to impose such heavy taxes on corporations as to prevent them from restoring private employment after the war. These appeals are in part the result of weekly conferences on taxation between the tax experts of the AF of L, the CIO, the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce:

One of the highest spokesmen of the AF of L said the other day:

"Labor would rather deal with private enterprise than with government if private enterprise is really willing to deal with labor. On those terms we are willing to try to keep the hands of government off private enterprise. Give us recognition, and we will unite with management to say:

"After this war we want no big governmental reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend money to business and dominate business. After this war we want no big governmental Works Progress Administration to give jobs to labor and dominate labor. After this war we want free private business giving free private employment to free private labor."

That is the spirit that can be made prevalent throughout labor if management will take the proper steps. One of those steps is positively to encourage

the labor-management committees which Donald Nelson of the War Production Board has suggested in factories manufacturing supplies for the Army and Navy.

There are some 1,650 such committees today. Many managements have been slow to go in for them. The main benefit from them is not the increase in production. Most of them do indeed show a very decided increase in production. But that is not the real final advantage that management gets from them. The big point is that they usually improve the spirit of understanding and cooperation between the personnel of management and the personnel of labor. And they give management a chance to explain management problems to rank-and-file working people and to their chosen leaders in their unions.

This was tellingly put the other day by Mr. Alfred M. Staehle, publisher of Factory Magazine. He said:

"Only a short time ago, through the National Labor Relations Act, our government placed big obstacles in management's road if it wanted to talk to labor. Now our government, through the union-management war-production drive committees, is positively asking management to talk to labor. We ought to seize the opportunity. This may be the last chance that free enterprise will have to educate labor to an understanding of what we call the American way of life."

There are many things that management has to explain to labor before labor will REALLY UNDERSTAND the free enterprise system. Take one thing. Most of labor does not understand that profits, and good profits,



are necessary if capital is to do its work of expanding employment and of raising the standard of living.

Now what do you members of management usually do about it? You make speeches about it to one another in your clubs.

Meanwhile, in another club, in another hall, the local labor leader is telling working people that you made a dollar last year and that they ought to take it away because it represents merely "profits" which were wrung out of their hides.

As long as these two sets of speeches are made in two different places with no friendly contacts between them, we are just going to have trouble and more trouble.

Let me give you an exercise. Why are profits necessary? Why are they necessary not only for capital but for the benefit of labor? See if you can tell it to yourself convincingly in simple words. Try it on your wife. Say it to yourself in your mirror.

Then get up your nerve and go to the labor-management committee in your factory and tell it to the boys in overalls. Just remember! Unless management as a total can tell it to labor as a total, you are lost.

The time has gone by when labor can be led along a path it does not understand. Labor today will understand or it will not follow.

And that is as it should be. For what is Americanism? Americanism is the

fulfillment of the understanding and of the personality of everybody. Complete Americanism will not be achieved till every last man in America is drawn up into a conscious and believing participation in the way America makes its living and in the way America develops its philosophy of a free life.

You believe in the free life. Labor can tell you a lot about it from the viewpoint of the man in a job and also of the man out of a job. You can tell labor a lot about it from the viewpoint of the manager and of the investor. Each side needs to be a missionary to the other side. Fewer mud-slingers. More missionaries. That is what we need.

Address of Governor Robert A. Hurley

IN this war, we are not only fighting the panzer divisions of Germany and the superstitious emperor-worshippers of Japan, we are fighting also their kind of business, their tempo of production, their dehumanized economics. Germany prepared militarily for ten years for this war, Japan for a generation. They also prepared over those same spans of time industrially.

During all the years of the military growth of Fascism, the United States, this greatest of all industrial nations, was perfecting a way of economic life based upon the idea of general welfare. Government spending here was not for arms and munitions, but for public buildings, parks, hospitals, housing, playgrounds, welfare institutions, highways, for a sound agriculture. Industry produced more radios, more automobiles, more refrigerators, more motion pictures, more luxury goods than all the world put together. In the enemy countries whatever was left of free, private enterprise died of slow strangulation. Here, free, private enterprise developed new areas of expansion and investment. We were building for peace. They were building for war.

When war came, the regiments of Hitler and Hirohito supported by a totally regimented industry struck with a frenzy that the small countries of Europe and the agrarian people of



GOVERNOR HURLEY

China could not at first withstand. The fascists won in the beginning, terrible and tragic victories, because the democracies had not built for war. In the beginning, all the smaller nations, who, like the United States, were devoted in higher or lesser degree to the general welfare, perished.

Industry in the United States, which produced not only for profit but also for welfare, was confronted with the need of revolutionizing its direction. It had to turn from welfare production, from the production of good things, to war production, to the production of things of destruction. It was faced with the challenge of meet-

ing the regimented, totalized, government-owned and government-controlled industries of Germany and Japan on their own ground—the ground of war production. Industry in America was asked to give up, for the duration, production for welfare, production of the good things of life, and to become the weapon-maker, the tool-maker, the plane-maker, the ship-maker of the anti-Fascist forces of the world. The hope of England and China and Russia rested in the factories and plants of America's manufacturers.

We went to war in December of 1941, but American industry was at war long before that. Slowly, surely and completely the factories that were producing the automobiles, the radios, the refrigerators, the mechanical toys, the luxury items, changed over to the production of victory weapons. Production for peace was converted to production for war. Production for the general welfare was changed to production for world victory.

To Connecticut, where we had the skill, the tradition, the know-how of war production there came the call for more and more weapons and tools of war. By the middle of this year $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the billions of dollars of war orders were placed in Connecticut's factories which were called upon to produce for all the forces of the world fighting the aggressors.

Under such an impact, hardly any-



THESE TWO TABLES of banqueting manufacturers were fortunate enough to be in the Hartford Club's ballroom. So large was the attendance that all adjoining rooms were filled to capacity.

Looking left to right at those identifiable in the top photo: R. H. Hubbard and A. E. Lukens, Beaton & Cadwell Co., New Britain; Nathan W. Weinstein and Isadore M. Wolfson, Clair Glow Mfg. Co., Portland; H. D. Tanner and Clayton R. Burt, vice-president and president, respectively, of Pratt & Whitney Division, Niles-Bement-Pond, West Hartford.

Others at the same table: Charles Pond, vice-president, P. & W. Division, Niles-Bement-Pond; W. F. Mudge and T. J. Seaton, Brunswick-Worsted Co., Moosup; and R. N. Hadley, Beaton & Cadwell Co., New Britain.

LARGELY REPRESENTING Middlesex County manufacturers, the table at bottom included, left to right: H. A. Hippler, Connecticut Power, Middletown; H. H. Lyman, Lyman Gunsight Co., Middlefield; Clemens Mortenson, formerly manager, A. H. Pierson & Sons, Cromwell, and now with Corbin Mfg. Co., New Britain; R. O. Welker, Welker Mfg. Co., Cromwell; W. A. Johnson, commercial secretary, Manufacturers Association of Connecticut; and A. Erickson, N. N. Hill Co., East Hampton. With back to camera: Lloyd Cone, Cone Thread Co., East Hampton; C. Brownell, Brownell & Co., Moodus; I. M. Crafts, Pickering Governor Co., Portland; and E. S. Davis, Rogers & Hubbard Co., Portland.

thing remained of the good old days of business as usual. War became our business, and war production our chief occupation. But the spirit of the good old days, the idea of general welfare, were by no means abandoned. In Connecticut, we turned it to good advantage.

It was clear that if we, in Connecticut, were to fulfill our responsibility as the outstanding weapon-maker of

the country, our production would have to be maintained without interruption and at maximum capacity. These we recognized as victory goals, and to reach these goals we drove ahead under the spiritual impetus of the good old days even as we revolutionized our production. It was the spiritual impetus which made possible that morally sacred compact which we call the Connecticut Victory Compact.

This is as good a time as any to remind the people of Connecticut that the now-famous document is as much an achievement of the manufacturers of Connecticut as it is of the workers of Connecticut. Both workers and manufacturers joined with me in a solemn pledge that war production would not be interrupted for any reason whatsoever. The workers kept their side of the pledge. The manufacturers kept their side of it. And I have tried to the best of my ability to keep mine. The result has been an astounding record of all-out production that will serve as proof for generations to come that the free people of a free nation do not have to be bludgeoned into doing great things. You have heard me say that it is to the everlasting credit of our workers that they kept their pledge. It is also to the everlasting credit of the members of this association who were represented by Mr. Fuller that they have kept theirs.

And this is as good a time as any also to remind the people of Connecticut that the same spirit of general welfare, the moral strength we have preserved of the good old days, made possible the success of the Connecticut War Industries Commission. From the very beginning of its operations, that body has developed along the path of mutual cooperation and mutual trust between small and large business. If in other places, the law of the business jungle prevailed, in Connecticut we moved ahead as friends and as co-workers. During the past few months, I have seen the great manufacturers of Connecticut place their engineers, their sales forces, their toolers, their technicians at the disposal of the War Industries Commission for the purpose of helping to convert the smaller plants to war production. I have seen large plants lend small plants tools so that they might have a share of the war work. I have seen Connecticut industry, large and small, move ahead at full steam, held together by the closest bonds of cooperation and confidence. We have total production here but it has not been beaten out of us by a rubber hose. We achieved it ourselves, freely giving some things up, freely helping each other, freely pulling together.

Now, we are faced with new problems. Production must be constantly stepped up. Now resources must be tapped; new sources of manpower found for our factories and fields. But

I have utter faith and complete confidence in the ability of Connecticut to solve these problems. I say this in the greatest friendship to Mr. Paul McNutt, who according to the press today has said that Connecticut has reached its saturation point. I disagree with him.

I rely completely on the faith and the intelligence and the devotion of Connecticut's people—the people who signed with me the Compact for Vic-

tory, the people who made possible the success of the War Industries Commission, the people who made Connecticut first in the nation in the per capita production of war goods.

The time to tell us that we have reached our peak in war production is after we mobilize every available woman worker for war industry, after we have brought office workers and store workers into war plants, after we have combed the large loyal foreign-

born population, of which there are thousands of members whose loyalty will stand any test and whose skills and energies can be used in war production. The manpower problem is admittedly a grave one. It is not insoluble for us and we will solve it. Our answer to my friend, Paul McNutt, who by the way is doing a splendid job in a difficult post is this: Keep the orders coming in. Connecticut will fill them.

Address of President Alfred C. Fuller

SINCE we met last in annual meeting a great change has come in our national life. While it is true that we were preparing for a war of major proportions, the belief that Japan would strike suddenly was not generally held, even in official circles. The out-of-the-blue onslaught of Japan found us almost totally unprepared in the western Pacific, with the British equally unprepared to defend what were regarded as their strongest outposts in that and other parts of the world. As a result we were thrown utterly and completely into what is now known as a global struggle. We are pledged to continue to supply 32 nations of this vast globe with the implements and materials of war, to aid in a large measure in the feeding of their populations as well as to provide the sinews of war.

It is a mighty task, one which will tax our resources to the limit. That the task will be accomplished, we must not doubt, but I think that we ought to pause in order to determine whether or not it can be accomplished as we are apparently attempting to accomplish it.

A One-to-One Ratio Can Lose

No single nation existing at the present time, regardless of its past prowess, its present resources, or its reputation for ingenuity, can say without contradiction that it can do both of the things which we are maintaining we plan to do, namely supply most of the world and in addition raise an army of from 10 to 13 million men with all that that implies in the way of equipment, feeding and transportation. We



ALFRED C. FULLER

may well say that we would like to know more about how this is to be accomplished. We may well say that the various divisions of our federal government should arrive at an understanding among themselves. I am not attempting to scold, but I believe that you and I would like to know how industry is going to accomplish its stupendous production job if its skilled and semi-skilled workers are to be called to make up this proposed army of 13 million men. If they are withdrawn from industry, how are we going to supply them with munitions and equipment? How are we going to be able to transport the men and the materials which they need to do their job effectively?

The ratio of men in the field to men

and women in the shops is the vital thing. Germany, after three years of war, has stretched its ratio to one man in the armed services to eight men or women in the shop. Almost too late, England saw her mistake and withdrew men from armed forces to replace them in industry. If we take our present industrial employment and compare it with the proposal of 13 million men in the service, we come out at the unholy ratio of one to one. Wars cannot be won under such circumstances. Our vital need, therefore, is one of coordinated planning, not necessarily by a superman with a fancy title or an alphabetical incumbrance, but by a few heads together discussing the situation both from the production and the military sides, and with fewer public announcements as to how great we are *going to be* in the field and in the shop. When the heads are close together let the German ratio be considered and let it be realized that no German division is compelled to move further by land than we can move in our own land from coast to coast, and that Germany can supply her troops mostly overland. Let it be considered further that Japan has only to operate in her own backyard, whereas we have not only an unprecedented production job but a transportation job never before attempted in the history of the world.

These are the conditions which will tax our resources to the limit and it will take many more years to win this war if there isn't a "meeting of minds" and a clustering of heads. The moral and spiritual powers of America will be tested as they have not been tested since Valley Forge.

Our Obligation

As our boys are sent out to far places, into climates to which they are not accustomed, and among strange peoples, to fight battles against well prepared foes, they will need the prayers and efforts of every American to go with them. Our supreme effort to forge the weapons which they need must be inspired by our thoughts of them. They are called upon to accomplish a task which will test their courage, their resourcefulness, and their devotion to country.

While our first thoughts must be of them, and we must all willingly make every sacrifice to support them, we must give full consideration to those who are fighting on the production front. We of management must aid in seeing to it that our essential forces are not depleted to a point where disaster will come to the men in the field. We must see to it that every man and woman in our production force is given full opportunity to do his best. We must recognize our responsibilities in the matter of health, of safety, of proper tooling and adequate production and working conditions generally.

This is our obligation individually and it is the obligation of our Association which represents our united effort.

Geared for War

The question may now be asked whether or not the Association is doing the job which you want done in the way you want it done. Is the Association doing its full share in the war effort? From me as president you want a report of stewardship for the last year.

When I assumed the presidency of the Association I found an organization whose duties and responsibilities were well prescribed by years of experience in this field. It should be remembered that an Association of this kind is disciplined and held to a rigid standard of efficiency and achievement by its membership. If it fails to give almost universal service where its members feel its benefits, it soon loses support. I am glad to say, however, that I have observed a general expression of confidence and appreciation on the part of our members but, on the other hand, I have found that there is no lack of criticism on their part when, in individual instances, a member has felt that we have fallen short of his expectations. My primary job



PHOTOGRAPHED AT ASSOCIATION'S Annual Meeting, October 21, 1942, are (seated l. to. r.) Governor Robert A. Hurley; Alfred C. Fuller, President of The Fuller Brush Co. and President of the Manufacturers Association of Conn.; Edward Ingraham, President, E. Ingraham Co., Bristol and Vice-President of the Association; Wade Williams, Vice-President in Charge of Sales, General Phonograph Corp., Putnam, and a director of the Association; Charles L. Evanson, Executive Director, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut.

Standing—(Directors) John H. Goss, President, Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury; Norman Bertolette, President, Hartford Gas Company; A. D. Wilson, President, Bristol Brass Corp., Bristol; G. W. Blunt White, Vice-President, Sunoco Products Co., Mystic; Phelps Ingersoll, President, Wilcox-Crittenden & Company, Middletown; F. W. Gilbert, Vice-President, A. C. Gilbert Co., New Haven; D. S. Sammis, Works Manager, Underwood, Elliott, Fisher Co., Bridgeport; and T. F. Hammer, President, Malleable Iron Fittings Co., Branford.

in the beginning was to study the various activities of the Association, to learn their purposes and to undertake to appraise their value, since only by this method could I become competent to lend any executive direction.

I have seen so many accomplishments during the past year on the part of the Association that I must, in charity to you, restrain myself from burdening you with the details of the operation and confine myself to a bare explanation of the general statement that, in the opinion of those members with whom I have talked, a real job is being done not only by the staff but by nearly 150 men and women from member plants who, at one time or another during the course of the year, have lent their time and energy on the average of once a week to Association effort. To these efforts we must add those of state officials, attorneys, cost accountants and many other professional men and women who work right along with our committees in doing the jobs assigned to them.

I am told that never before in the history of the Association has the contact with governmental and private agencies been as close as it is today. There is some reason why the Training-Within-Industry program in Connecti-

cut has gone further than in any other state in the union. There is some reason why the Engineering, Science, Management War Training has done a more complete job in Connecticut than elsewhere, and why the work of our trade schools is unexcelled. In short, one of the miracles of the war is the manner in which Connecticut industry, without undue dislocations, has raised its army of industrial workers from less than 200 thousand to over half a million in less than two years.

There is some reason why the federal government is trusting us with the prosecution of the health and safety program under the manpower conservation effort rather than sending its own hoard of inspectors into the state. In a short time we will have a federal employe in our office, carrying on the work which we have started and he will be under our direction. There is undoubtedly reason why the Association was called upon to loan two of its staff members to the WPB when it first established itself in Connecticut and to the Connecticut War Industries Commission when its Washington office was being set up.

There is a very good reason why our traffic department is constantly being

called upon for advice and counsel by the federal coordinator of transportation, by those who have in charge the matter of distribution of solid and liquid fuels, and why a staff member sits on the OPA advisory board. I can think of no activity of the federal or state government affecting industry with which the Association is not in some way connected. There is every reason why the telephone and letter inquiries coming from members on almost every conceivable subject connected with the war effort have reached their all-time peak. That, to the officers of the Association as well as the board of directors, is evidence that the organization is playing a vital part in this greatest of all efforts.

A Growing Membership

If further evidence were needed, we might cite the fact that the membership of the Association is larger than it has ever been in its history and that the revenue has reached the all-time high. Apropos this latter fact, I should like to say, parenthetically, that I recommended to the budget committee a reduction in dues for the year 1943. This recommendation was made in the belief that there should not be any increase in the number of the members of the administrative staff even though the load has practically tripled. It means harder work for staff members but they have been eager to accept it. The suggestion is also made in consideration of the fact that during the lean depression years the members voted to waive their rights under the bylaws and pay additional sums to finance the activities of the Association. It is only right, therefore, that there should be reciprocal action at this time. I do not believe in the building up of large reserves in organizations of this kind. I do not believe in spending a dollar simply because we have it. I believe that the Association should be run just as we run our own businesses and our own households—pay as you go.

I digressed parenthetically and purposely from an accounting of the Association's activities, but there are other points which I should bring to your attention. Aside from the job-training activities, the job-placement facilities have been widely sought. I believe that they have resulted in keeping literally hundreds of executives in the state who otherwise would have left.

The work of committeemen and staff members on plant conversion has

been notable and has been the subject of praise from many quarters. The interpretative bulletins which have been sent out in connection with government directives, executive orders and legislation have, I know, been valued by the membership, as have the various manuals which have been so helpful not only to our small industries but to our large ones.

In other words, the Association has been GEARED FOR WAR in every sense of the word. We can all be proud that Connecticut industrial cohesiveness, willingness to cooperate and united determination to do its best is epitomized by the very existence of a successful and widely recognized state manufacturers' association.

If I have been over-enthusiastic in my estimate of what the Association does and what it stands for, lay it to my pride and gratitude for the way in which so many Connecticut industrialists have, as advisory committeemen, lent their time and effort to the undertaking. Lay it to the fact that traditionally Connecticut industrialists put their shoulders to the wheel when the wheel needs turning.

After the War

Nothing should interfere with our efforts to mesh our gears further in the war effort and I am confident that nothing will interfere. But at the same time I believe that we ought to look to the future for no man can say when the conflict will end. When it does, we shall be faced with unparalleled problems of readjustment and reconstruction. The war is certain to undermine what is left of the pre-war economic order and stability. It seems to me that we, as industrial leaders, must begin immediately to change our thinking. There is no use to continue to think along the old lines, expecting that we can carry on our business activities in the old order. I believe that industry should begin immediately to organize itself state-wide, eventually nation-wide, to set up groups to give study to these problems and be prepared to take its part. I think that the first principle such a group should consider is that industry must work cooperatively rather than individually and must recognize that these problems, many of which are social problems of a broad nature, are our problems just as much as though they pertained to our own business. We cannot hope to have freedom from rigid political control unless we recognize this

fact and prove that we can so work together that the mass discharge of employes without an opportunity of their securing work elsewhere as well as the assimilation of the returned service man can be solved within the confines of industrial management. This may be a big order, but it is imperative. It needs no argument in the light of recent history to show that if employment cannot be obtained in any other way, people will turn to the government and demand that a solution be found. Most business men realize the great danger in the trend of government since 1930. Even before the war the federal treasury was rapidly being emptied and the taxpayers were being called upon to make replenishments, without solving the economic problem in any substantial way.

It is hardly necessary to say that industrial leadership believes that social problems, many of which are the result of modern industrial operation, can be solved more effectively privately than by government. The great question, therefore, is—can industrial leadership meet this modern problem and thereby effectively remove it from the realm of politics and government? I believe that it is up to us to attempt to do so. Just as it is imperative for the various elements of private enterprise to work with each other, so I believe it is imperative that international cooperation be brought about. I am not thinking along the lines of a League of Nations nor of a free-trade world, nor of communism nor even of democratization of all nations. I am thinking of a spirit which will allow nations with similar ideals or purposes to work together in amity and peace.

Up to the time Germany attacked the Russians, I held everything under the Soviet system the incarnation of evil, that the people of Russia submitted because they were too stupid to do anything about it, and I suppose that this was the common view. But we have seen these people take the greatest punishment that has ever been levied upon any nation and stand up to the German war machine for nearly one and a half years. From the beginning they sensed the danger and made preparations to meet it, while we did nothing. Isn't our attitude certain to undergo a radical change after we have jointly won the war against aggression? There is little doubt, if

(Continued on page 28)

EMPLOYEE MANUAL—1942 MODEL

By W. I. NEWMAN, *Personnel Director, Manning, Maxwell & Moore*

Employee manuals are finally coming into their own. More and more the realization is growing that the slight extra cost of publishing lively, eye-appealing, readable employee guide books is a sound investment that immediately pays dividends by starting new workers working efficiently —quicker.

TOO often the normal worker's reaction to the usual type of company "rule book" is, "Aw Hell, do they expect me to read all that tripe?"—and to drop it into the nearest waste can.

There are several rather good reasons for such unfavorable reception to the older type of "rule book". First, they usually are written in a dictatorial manner by someone whose writing vocabulary is limited to a dozen such terms as "Don't", "Forbidden", "Prohibited", "severe penalty" and others equally irritating.

Again, and too often, they are written in front-office language, instead of in the language of the shop. In the shop, when a man befools the floor, we call it "spitting", a good old English word. Nothing is gained by trying to euphonize it by front-office dressing. Similarly, "Cans are provided for waste paper. Please use them" gets more attention and less resentment than the customary "Don't throw refuse on the floors". The decent workers' reaction to such "don'ts" is—"What the hell do they take me for—a pig?"

Again, induction books in their physical makeup are often just about as attractive and interesting as a timetable when one is not going anywhere. Dull, lifeless, monotonous pages meet the eye of the worker who is expected to read them. Certainly if an induction book is to do the job it should do, which is that of helping to get the new employee started in his work as soon as possible, it must be read. The only assurance that it will be read is to make it lively, interesting, helpful, of some intrinsic value, and above all, human.

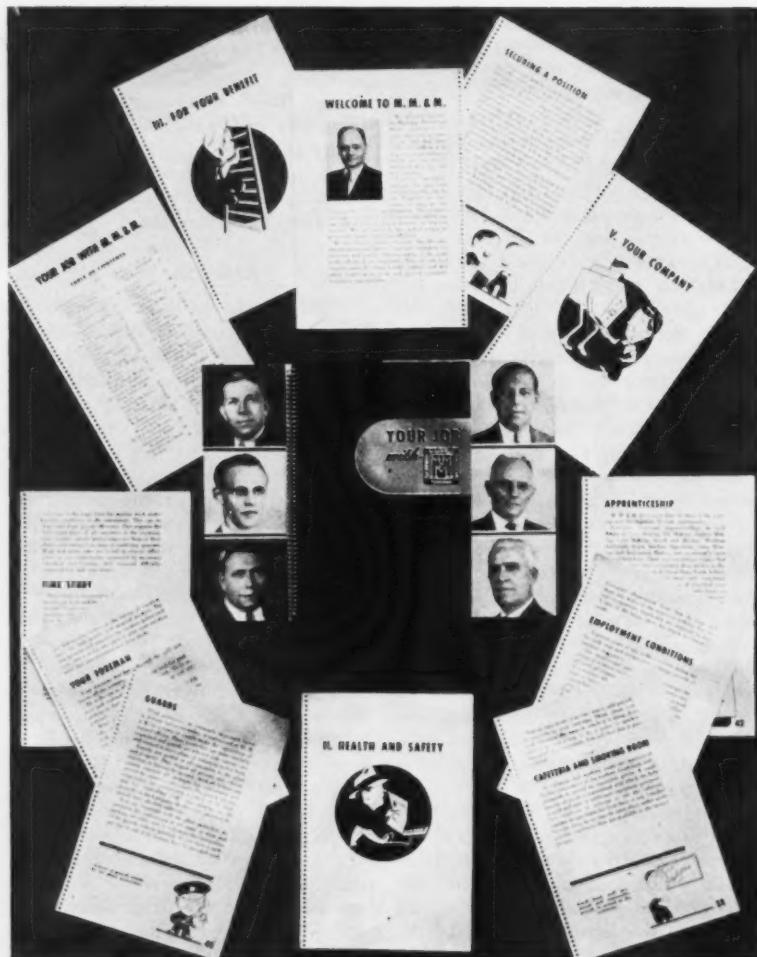
Such a book, we believe, is our new induction manual "Your Job With Manning, Maxwell & Moore", recently distributed to our 2500 employees, two-thirds of whom are recent acquisitions quite unfamiliar with our ways.

It is written in shop language by men who are still in the shop. Every page is illustrated by lively cuts that

fit the text; these and the use of color give life to its pages. Its style, if it has any, is kindly, tolerant and human. The admonition "don't" appears only when no other word would answer.

It is written for the worker and not *at* him. It is a fine example of the printer's and illustrator's arts and is therefore expensive, hence it has intrinsic value

(Continued on page 35)



These are typical pages from "Your Job with Manning, Maxwell & Moore." The Wire-O bound booklet is pocket size, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, printed inside in blue and black with an attractive brown and gold cover. A pleasing, easily read type is used; text is kept simple and is written for the worker. A cartoon-type drawing in color at the bottom of each page adds life and at the same time emphasizes the topic described on the page.

WPD SUCCESSFUL AT BRIDGEPORT BRASS

After six months of activity, the 200-man Labor-Management Committee at Bridgeport Brass Company in Bridgeport has aided war production by reducing absences, by speeding the handling of material within the plant, by assisting workers in getting to their jobs in the face of gasoline and rubber shortages, and by a general uplift in worker morale brought about through slogans, posters, newspaper and employee magazine publicity.

Company executives who have been active in the work of the committee feel that there has been great value in having labor and management sit down together to talk over methods of increasing production for they say it has brought about a better understanding of each other's problems.

The company has two divisions, the Mill Products Division and the Fabricating Division, each of which has nine committees: Slogans and Posters, Suggestions, Radio and News, Plant Efficiency, Absentees and Lost Time, Safety, Fire and Goodhousekeeping, Transportation and Material Handling, War Savings Bonds and Salvage.

Labor and management are equally represented on each committee, each having a co-chairman and an equal number of members.

The committee on slogans and posters runs a slogan contest each month, offering a \$25 War Bond as first prize. In June 1,100 slogans were submitted voluntarily by the company's 6,600 employees. Slogan blanks were inserted in the employee magazine, "Bridgeport Brass News", and also included in pay envelopes. Each blank was numbered with a stub attached bearing the same number. The employee kept the stub, so the judges on the committee had no way of knowing whose slogans they were judging. Winning slogans were announced with their numbers, and the employee then reported with his stub to get his prize.

Winning Slogans

Some of the prize-winning slogans have been: "Be Proud to Do Your Share"; "American Production Means Axis Destruction"; "More Shells Every

Hour to Lick the Axis Power"; "Time Marches On, Let's March Ahead of It"; "Don't Wish for Victory . . . Work for It"; "There Is No Speed Limit on Production"; "More Today! Tomorrow May be Too Late"; "Willing Workers Win Wars"; "Let's Earn Our Freedom"; "Back Our Boys by Buying Bonds"; "Buy Bonds—You're Not Spending, You're Just Lending"; "If You Want to Kill Time, Try Working it to Death".

This committee also co-operates with all the other committees in the labor-management organization in spreading their messages through posters.

Bridgeport Brass has had a successful suggestion system in force for more than five years, but since the organization of the Suggestions Committee in the labor-management set-up, the number of suggestions submitted has increased about one-third. Since April, a total of \$2548 has been paid to employees for accepted suggestions. The committee is now making a special effort to increase the number of suggestions from men and women on second and third shifts, and has appointed a representative in each department to explain reasons why some suggestions were not accepted.

The Radio and News Committee have co-operated with the Public Relations Department in suggesting news stories for the Company magazine and for the newspapers, and have assisted in gathering information for these stories. In the Fabricating Division this committee posts on the bulletin board each week a mimeographed report called "Brass Flashes" telling of the activities of the Labor-Management Committee.

Each department has a representative on the Plant Efficiency Committee, which has been particularly active in conservation of vital materials, finding substitutes wherever possible.

Absences in the Fabricating Division have been reduced about a third since the establishment of the committee on absentees and lost time. The committee has used educational posters and has set up a plan in which absentees are required to report to the



CELEBRATING the breaking of production records, both at Bridgeport and Indianapolis plants of Bridgeport Brass, President Herman W. Steinkraus credits War Production Drive committees with boosting output through building morale, reducing absences, solving transportation difficulties and speeding material handling within the plant.

Personnel Department before going back to work.

Discouraging Absences

The committee in the Mill Products Division has effected a system to discourage absence, under which absentees find a red card in the time clock on their return. They must punch it and take it to the foreman, explaining their absence. The foreman sends the card to the Personnel Department, and on subsequent offences he sends the absentee with the card. This has decreased absences without notice, has helped foremen to lay out their work by letting them know how many men they would have available.

In addition, three-man committees have been formed in the departments on each shift to act as an absentee court. They recommend to the foreman what disposition should be made of each absentee case.

The work of the Safety, Fire and Good Housekeeping Committee has brought about the appointment of a safety inspector in each department. He studies hazards and recommends to the committee methods for reducing injuries.

Car-pooling to conserve gasoline and rubber has been accomplished through the Transportation and Material Handling Committee, which serves as a clearing house to put people who

IS THE WPD WORTHWHILE?

This question, put by the trade magazine "Factory Management and Maintenance" to 1250 plants enlisted in the War Production Drive, was answered by 181 companies employing over 400,000 workers.

Four out of five testified that their labor-management committees have been successful, generally speaking. "Factory's" interpretation: "Moderate" would best describe the general tone of management's expressed approval of the drive."

Broken down, this acceptance of Donald Nelson's six months' old idea for achieving the fabulous production goals set by President Roosevelt, looked as follows:

78% believe the workers' sense of responsibility toward the war effort has improved.

Yet 71% believe absenteeism has *not* decreased.

Crossing their fingers, 55% believe production has increased.

Almost all find no evidence that labor is attempting to usurp the rights of management.

79% believe the committees, apart from their WPD work, are helping to improve employee relations.

Of the plants reporting, 11% had received "E" awards—a proportion above the average. Seven out of ten had a CIO or AFL union.

"Factory" maintains that the reason for the relatively small number of companies on the WPD bandwagon is that many plants consider morale and production satisfactory. Others are skeptical of the plan's practicality for them. The magazine's conclusion: ". . . Something really significant and new is developing in industrial relations under the stress of war."

travel the same routes in touch with each other. It is estimated that some 25% of the employees have participated in car-pooling.

This committee also has co-operated with the local rationing boards in handling applications for gasoline and tires, helping employees fill them out properly and advising them when their requests were likely to be considered unjustified. This not only eliminated much detail from the job of the boards, but also lent force to the committee's recommendations, because the boards have come to know that the committee does not submit requests for materials which are not deserved.

The War Bond Committee conducted a drive which in one day had nearly 100% of the employees volunteering 10% of their paychecks for war bonds. Some 400 "Minute Men", at least one in each department, had been appointed, and promotional literature had been mailed to the homes, timed to arrive the day before the drive started.

Celebrate Anniversary

Last month more than 200 Bridgeport Brass employees, equally representing labor and management, gathered in the company cafeteria to celebrate the first six months of WPD work. Chairman John Ferguson of the joint committee presided. Speakers included Gail E. Smith, WPB regional labor representative for New England; Herman W. Steinkraus, company president and general manager; and John F. Longgard, international representative of the Mine, Mill & Smelters Workers Union, C.I.O.

Samples of the publicity work of the different WPD committees decorated the room. The co-chairmen submitted reports, which were later forwarded to Donald Nelson in Washington.

President Steinkraus said that the labor-management committees had succeeded because they had a firm foundation upon which to build. He pointed out that long before the WPB had asked industry to set up such groups, both labor and management in the company had looked to one another with confidence. "We are proud of these records," he told the assemblage, "but not satisfied. . . . Each of us can do somewhat better and still not hurt ourselves. . . . Victory begins with us here, at home."



GENERAL view of the WPD Labor-Management Committee dinner at Bridgeport Brass to celebrate six months of committee work. 220 people, equally representative of management and employees, attended to report on the work of various committees.

ELECTRONIC CONTROLS FOR INDUSTRY

By ARTHUR T. HATTON

FORTY years ago electronics concerned nothing but X-rays. By 1920 radio and telephone communications were entering a period of enormous growth through electronics. Today many of our most productive machines are controlled by electronic devices with uncanny accuracy. The simple three-element tube familiar to schoolboy radio amateurs of the early twenties has grown to manhood along with the school-boy and is now doing a man-size job in vital war industries.

ELCTRONICS is a branch of electrical engineering which deals with electricity in a gas or vacuum as distinguished from electricity in solid conductors. The most widely known application of electronics is perhaps the communication field where all radio transmitting and receiving equipment employs vacuum tubes.

Strictly speaking, the familiar neon tubes used for display lighting as well as mercury vapor lamps and fluorescent lamps are all a part of the electronic field since in each of these cases the electricity is transmitted through gasses enclosed in the glass envelopes rather than through solid conductors as in the case of incandescent lamps. However, we shall confine ourselves to an analysis of the various functions of electronic tubes as applied to the control of industrial processes and the manufacture of machines which require a high degree of precision in automatic operation.

Electronic Tubes

While there are dozens of different types of electronic tubes which may be used for industrial purposes we shall consider at this time only the four most general types which are employed in about 95% of all industrial electronic applications. These types are known as diodes, triodes, thyratrons, and photo-tubes.

A diode, as the name implies, comprises a tube having two elements or electrodes. One of these elements called the cathode is heated either by an indirectly connected heating element or by the passage of current through the cathode itself. The other element called an anode is not heated except by the current which flows through the tube during its operation. Like all other types of tubes some diodes are filled with gas while others comprise a vacuum. The principle function of the diode is to rectify al-

ternating current thereby producing direct current of a pulsating nature. Diodes can also be used in bridge circuits as frequency doublers to produce a current having double the frequency of the supply current. The principle use of this circuit is for timing purposes where synchronous motors may be operated at double speed for short intervals to overtake other timing elements running at normal speed.

Mr. Hatton received his training at Northeastern University and, after several years of employment in electronic design, entered the field of industrial applications. For the past seven years he has been engaged as electronic consultant and technical representative for several leading electrical manufacturers. During that time he has developed special equipment for many Connecticut manufacturers. Requests for additional information may be addressed to the author in care of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut.

A triode is a three-element tube comprising a heated cathode, an anode, and a grid placed between the other two elements. The behavior of a triode is similar to that of a rectifier in that current will flow from cathode to anode only when the cathode is connected to the negative side of the supply circuit. However, the amount of current flowing between these elements is governed by the amount of voltage impressed between the grid and the cathode. This characteristic makes the triode useful as an amplifier and an oscillator. Because the grid requires

no current from its supply circuit and depends only upon voltage for the operation of the tube, it may be supplied from a charged condenser whereupon the time of discharge is no greater than that caused by the condenser leakage alone. Thus the triode is the essential element of an electronic timer.

Utilizing the Triodes

The characteristic of the triode tube to require no input current and practically no input voltage on the grid circuit makes it useful as an electronic relay commonly referred to as an electronic switch. In this function the grid circuit of the tube receives its bias voltage through instrument contacts on the gaging device or other controlling medium wherein substantial currents cannot be tolerated. A magnetic switch or relay connected in the anode circuit of the tube will become sufficiently energized to operate a three-ampere load by the passage of less than three-millionths of an ampere in the controlling circuit contacts. Obviously this is an ideal situation for thermostats or slow moving gage contacts where any burning due to excessive currents would be detrimental and would introduce errors in the repeating function of those contacts.

The electronic switch employing the triode tube is used widely in connection with grinding machines to control the advance of the grinding wheels, the spark-out, and the withdrawal of the grinding wheel at the end of the grinding cycle. Because the gaging contacts are not called upon to handle substantial currents they will repeat their operating point to within one-tenth thousandth of an inch over long periods of time.

By combining this electronic switch with suitable electronic timers it is possible to produce the complete timing and controlling cycle automatically after the machine is once set in oper-

ation. Timing intervals in such applications are ordinarily limited to one-hundred seconds but for special purposes electronic timers have been constructed with time intervals of four minutes. The outstanding advantage of a timer of this type is that it has no moving parts except the magnetic relay and can be reset at very frequent intervals without imposing the least mechanical or electrical strain upon the working parts. In one appli-

cation of machine control an electronic timer was called upon to reset repeatedly at five-second intervals until the desired circuit action permitted the timer to complete its cycle of two minutes. Unfortunately the relationship of certain applications to the war program makes it impossible to cite specific examples in all cases.

A thyratron is a modified form of the triode designed to operate with a trigger action so that an impulse of

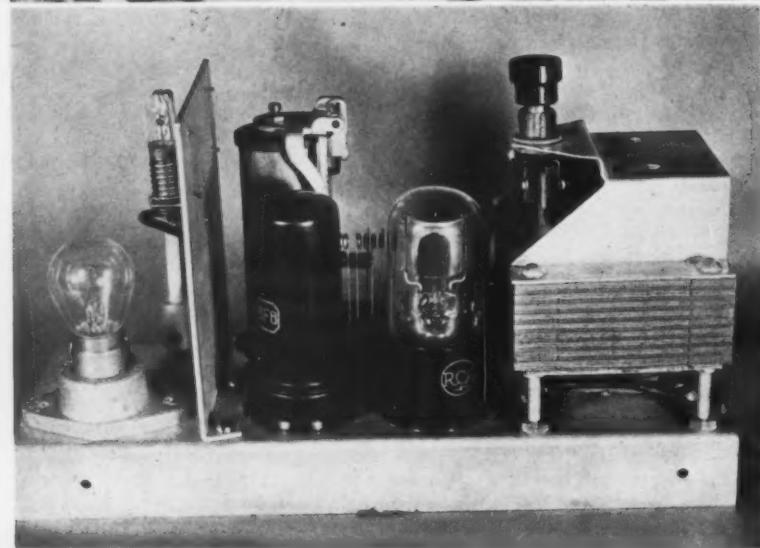
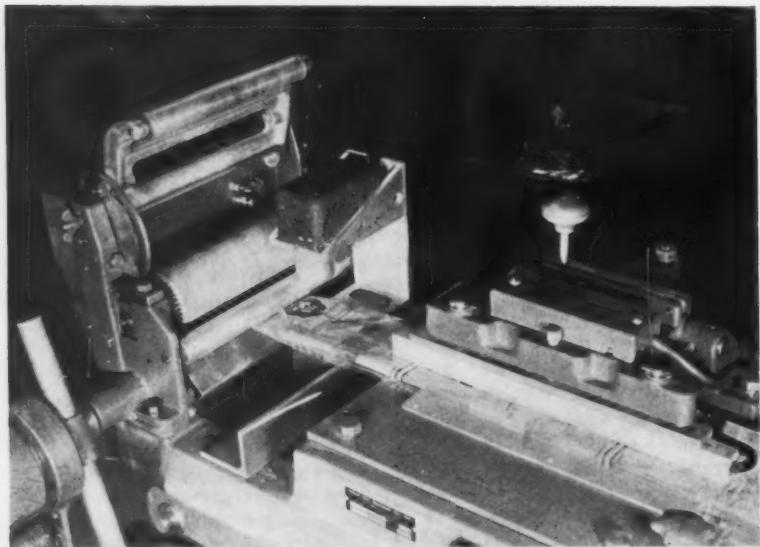
extremely short duration imposed upon the grid circuit will cause a sustained operation of the plate circuit until the supply voltage is cut off from the anode. This trigger action is indispensable in certain high speed processes where the operating impulse is limited to a fraction of a second. This small impulse is sufficient to fire the thyratron and perform the desired circuit function through the sustained current in the anode circuit which is generally used to operate a magnetic relay.

What is a Photo-tube?

A photo-tube is again similar to a diode in that it has a cathode and an anode but instead of passing a current as a result of the heating of the cathode, the photo-tube responds to the reception of light on the cathode. Since the amount of energy received from a beam of light is infinitesimal it is natural that the electrical output of a photo-tube should likewise be extremely small. For this reason photo-tubes are always used with triodes or other amplifying tubes which build up the impulses created by the changes of light values.

Some photo-tubes comprise a vacuum while others are gas filled. In either case the effect is the same insofar as the change of imposed light causes a change of resistance between the elements and a consequent modification of current flow between these elements. In this respect a photo-tube is like a rheostat having very high resistance value and extremely small current capacity. It should be distinguished from the photo-cell which actually generates a very small voltage and is not of itself an electronic device. Photo-cells are used in light meters where no supply voltage is available. Photo-tubes are always used in conjunction with a supply voltage and a suitable amplifying device since the current in a photo-tube is not sufficient to operate even an indicating instrument.

Before attempting to classify the various uses for the photo-tube let us consider for a minute a few of its characteristics: (1) Photo-tubes respond in less than $1/150,000$ th part of a second. (2) Photo-tubes are responsive to infra-red and ultra-violet light as well as visible light. (3) Photo-tubes are unaffected by vibration and will operate in temperatures to 150° F. (4) Photo-tubes have an estimated life-expectancy of twenty-thousand hours. (5) A beam of light focused on a photo-tube offers no mechanical oppo-



THE HIGH SPEED RESPONSE of the photo-tube (shown enclosed on bracket at center, top view) controls the cutting and folding of cellophane on this machine with extreme speed and accuracy. The cellophane can be seen passing between the photo tube and light source. The photo relay in the bottom illustration includes a light source at the left of the vertical position. A mirror receives light from this lamp and reflects it to the photo-tube at right. Momentary interception of the beam locks the relay which is reset by the push button.

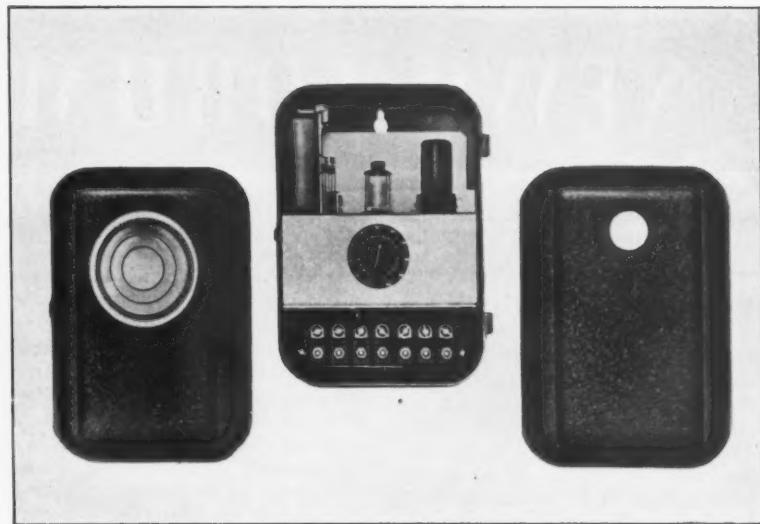
sition to an intercepting object. There is nothing as light as a beam of light.

Applications

In general there are four methods of employing the photo-tube. The most common method employing the photo-relay utilizes the complete cut-off of light as in the case of counting solid objects or individuals passing a given point. A second method utilizes the photo-tube for quantitative analysis wherein the impressed light-beam is intercepted to varying degrees indicating the value of an unknown quantity between two known extremes. This method is used in optical gaging by measuring the distances between two points, in combustion control by measuring the density of smoke, in mixture control by measuring the density of liquids, and in similar jobs requiring a quantitative analysis.

A third method employs the reaction of the photo-tube to differences in color. Photo-tubes are available with various types of cathodes which respond to various portions of the light spectrum. The object under examination may be fixed or moving at any rate of speed. A light from a stable light-source is reflected by the object under test so that the resulting beam is impressed upon the photo-tube. A change in color, be it sudden or gradual, will cause a proportionate change in the photo-tube and a consequent action of the magnetic relay. This method is used on nearly all types of packaging machinery where paper is cut and folded at the proper points determined by colored marks on the paper. The most general use of this method is perhaps the examination of surfaces, finishes and materials for color differences and uniformity.

The fourth method of employing the photo-tube utilizes light from outside sources of unknown or varying magnitudes. Illumination of drafting rooms and assembly rooms where delicate work is handled may be controlled by a Sun-switch which utilizes a photo-tube arranged to receive daylight preferably from a north window and to govern the artificial illumination to maintain a uniform light intensity on the working surface. In the same classification the blackout control is used to turn off the lights and display lighting automatically when the light from a street lamp operated from a central station is no longer permitted to reach the photo-tube which maintains the circuit to the lighting sys-



TYPICAL PHOTO RELAYS. The center view shows the photo-tube, amplifier and magnetic relay with dial for adjusting sensitivity. The cover at the left includes a lens for greater sensitivity while the one at the right is used for short distances.

tem. In another application of the same general type a photo-tube receives infra-red light from a metal part being heated by induction heating. When the part reaches the prescribed temperature the light received by the photo-tube is sufficient to operate the electrical control which turns off the heating circuit.

Choosing the Equipment

Photo-relays are available in various standard forms to meet many of the common industrial requirements. The simplest form of photo-relay comprises the photo-tube, the amplifying tube, the magnetic relay, and the necessary transformer resistors and condensers for supplying the prescribed voltages to the tubes. No lens is necessary on this type of control since the light-source is usually only a short distance away and the light-beam is completely cut off as for counting or similar positive control functions. When the light-beam must be projected over a considerable distance the sensitivity is enhanced by the addition of a lens and even further by the addition of another amplifying tube operating in tandem with the first one. An arrangement such as this will respond to the reception of only one two-hundredth of a foot-candle of light at the receiving lens. In certain cases where it is not convenient to place the source of light at a point some distance from the photo-tube a mirror can be employed

at the remote point permitting the light-source to be located directly adjacent to the photo-tube. This of course simplifies the electrical installation.

For purposes of quantitative analysis photo-relays are available with polarized relays arranged so that a signal or controlling circuit responds to the action of the polarized relay when the photo-tube receives precisely the amount of light designated as the correct amount. Values of light above or below this prescribed value would operate other signals or other controls to vary the process accordingly.

Photo-electric controls for distinguishing differences in color are for the most part more complex than those required for other purposes. Simple distinctions as between black and white or red and blue may easily be identified through the use of a scanner comprising a pair of photo-tubes with a light-source projecting a beam between them so that the reflection of that beam from the surface under observation is divided between the two photo-tubes. This type of scanner has been found to be exceptionally satisfactory in textile factories.

The Sun-switch for controlling illumination comprises not only a photo-relay but suitable timing circuits to prevent frequent unnecessary action due to transient disturbances such as smoke or clouds. Unless the disturb-

(Continued on page 31)

NEWS FORUM

Calendar

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL held its sixty-eighth quarterly meeting recently at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston. The major purposes of the program were to make available such information and suggestions as would (1) further New England's participation in the war effort and (2) assist the New England business community to adjust itself to war requirements and restrictions.

Council President Ralph E. Flanders addressed the opening session. Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, chairman of the New England Governors' Conference, addressed the luncheon session. Other speakers included Howard T. Hovde, consultant, Regional Economy Division of U. S. Department of Commerce; Beardsley Rumel, treasurer of R. H. Macy & Co., New York; and a news correspondent who was a passenger on the S. S. Gripsholm which recently brought to the United States Ambassador Grew and other Americans interned by the Japanese following Pearl Harbor.

Comment

JOHN H. VAN DEVENTER, president and editor of "Iron Age", steel trade journal, told the Sales Executive Club of New York that the next six months would be a "shaking down" period for American industry which

"will necessitate an exodus from Washington where there are already too many people stepping on one another's toes."

"What has occurred previous to now," he said, "could be characterized as the 'shaking up' period. This of necessity had to be a chaotic mishmash in which efficiency was entirely secondary to getting the war engine started. We have too many big executives in Washington today to do the heavy thinking and too few specialists who are used to doing the work. . . ."

★ ★ ★

PRESIDENT WILLIAM P. WITHEROW of NAM informed the 24th annual convention of the American Legion that industry's post-war objective is a "higher standard of living for the American people—a continuation of the progress from 1790 to 1930."

Mr. Witherow said that in the Second World War "we are fighting for survival," but he took exception to the contention advanced by some that we are "engaged in a world-wide people's revolution.

"The future will not be wholly Washington-made," he stated, "politically conceived, or fabricated alone by industry or labor. The best thinking of industry, labor, agriculture, politicians, and other interested groups should be assembled.

"Industrial management is keenly aware of its postwar responsibilities—an awareness that is graphically shown in plans being made to meet

them. But it does not propose any armchair dreams as objectives.

"The National Association of Manufacturers is urging American industry to engage in research programs designed to meet the postwar adjustment period and create employment. A great number of companies already have inaugurated such work programs.

"The object of the postwar programs it sees evolving is this: a higher standard of living for the American people—a continuation of the progress of 1790 to 1930. The decade of the 1930's was the only one which registered no acceleration in the rise of this standard.

"To attain this over-all objective, the National Association of Manufacturers includes in its postwar proposals these fundamental points:

"First, we must rationalize and re-determine the proper relationship between government and industry.

"We also must judge the proper role of government in business on the basis of the gigantic war program. Some government agencies have done highly creditable jobs. Some have proved by indecision, jealousy, and red tape the fallacy and impotency of bureaucracy. The essential duty of government in business is that of an umpire. . . .

"Second, there should be recognition of the need for providing our returning service men with jobs—and with jobs that permit them the freedom to work where they please. This also applies to workers shifted from war industries.

"Third, we should encourage the

What Is YOUR Packaging Problem?

Many users of metal or plastic containers had a problem—a serious one.

Some of them, with our help, solved it successfully by switching to **Folding Paper Boxes**, especially constructed to suit each customer's requirements.

If you have a packaging problem, a Robertson "Idea" will probably help you.

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discovery of new production techniques and products, for we know that in such creative work lies the promise of an ever more abundant world. This calls for the preservation of our Patent System against the current attacks of those who, under the guise of war emergencies, would like to scuttle it.

"Fourth, there must be friendly and honest cooperation between government, American industrial management, and labor, to create steady employment for the maximum number."

registered with the Republican Party but in that year retired from political activity.

★ ★ ★

CHARLES S. LINDSAY, president of Heppenstall Company, Bridgeport, died recently in that city. He had been president of Heppenstall Company since 1937. Born in Allegheny, Penn-

sylvania June 30, 1867, Mr. Lindsay came to Bridgeport in June of 1910 as Secretary and Treasurer of Heppenstall Company. He was also connected with the Iron City Bank of Pittsburgh and the Fort Pitt National Bank of Pittsburgh. He was a Past Masonic Master, Dallas Lodge F & A M, and Ascalon Commandery—K. T. Pittsburgh. Mr. Lindsay is survived by his wife, Annie M. Heppenstall Lindsay;

Died

CONDE NAST, founder and president of Condé Nast Publications, died recently at his home in New York City, an hour after suffering a heart attack. He was 68 years old. One of New York's leading and most successful magazine publishers, Mr. Nast was head of various publications, as well as being a maker and seller of dress patterns. Beginning as a lawyer, he later became an advertising man and finally a publisher. His magazines, of the highest calibre, are the embodiment of his ideal of a qualitative rather than a quantitative product and of his purpose to publish magazines which are authoritative in their field. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his interest in French culture. He was active in aiding through entertainments the Finnish Relief Fund, Girl Scouts of Manhattan and the Actors' Fund, also assisting in the American Red Cross Roll Call.

★ ★ ★

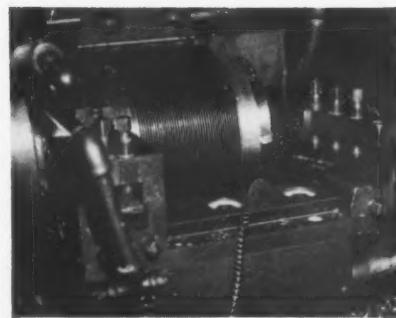
MAYO SMITH PURPLE, for many years president of Gong Bell Manufacturing Company in East Hampton, died several weeks ago at the age of 82. Mr. Purple served several terms in the General Assembly, first as a Republican and later as a Democrat. Besides being president of Gong Bell he had also headed Watrous Manufacturing Company, was treasurer and manager of Hampton Bell Company and treasurer of Bevin and Wilcox Line Company.

In 1885 Mr. Purple was elected a state representative on the Republican ticket, then remained out of politics for nearly 50 years until 1934 when, as a Democrat, he was elected to the legislature and gained reelection in 1936 and 1938. Out of admiration for Wendell Willkie, in 1940, he again

IN AN AGE OF...

STYLE 12

STYLE 6



KENNAMETAL turning nitrided cylinder barrel (230-240 Brinell) for aircraft engine. Speed 200 ft./min.

KENNAMETAL* cuts faster to closer Tolerances

When the machining job is turning, boring, or facing steel KENNAMETAL cuts faster to closer tolerances with more pieces per tool regrind. On cutting high strength alloy steels common to airplane parts, performance alone indicates the quality of tools.

Actual field records show KENNAMETAL'S performance in boring aircraft struts (402 Brinell) as being: Rough cut—125 ft./min.; feed, .014"; depth $1/16$ ". Finish Cut—150 ft./min.; feed .014"; depth .010".

Both high speed steel and another carbide failed completely on this job.

For information concerning this superior performing carbide write for the Vest Pocket Manual.

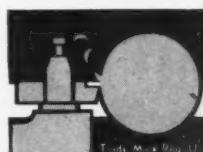
Connecticut Representative:

R. S. HUGGINS, JR.,

965 Farmington Avenue

West Hartford

* "INVENTED AND MANUFACTURED IN U. S. A."



MCKENNA METALS Co.

179 LLOYD AVE., LATROBE, PA.

Foreign Sales: U. S. STEEL EXPORT CO., 30 Church St., New York
Exclusive of Canada and Great Britain

a daughter, Sara A. Lindsay, and a sister, Jane T. Lindsay of Pittsburgh.

Honored

GRAHAM H. ANTHONY, president of Veeder-Root, Hartford, was awarded an honorary doctor of engineering degree by his alma mater, the University of North Carolina, at its fifty-third anniversary celebration in Raleigh. Mr. Anthony, who received his bachelor of science degree in 1914 and the professional degree of mechanical engineering in 1921, spoke at the anniversary meeting.

★ ★ ★

ALBERT D. WILSON, president of Bristol Brass, was honored recently at a testimonial dinner at Farmington Country Club in recognition of his forty years of service with the company. More than fifty of Mr. Wilson's business associates, including fellow officers, directors and key-men of the corporation, attended the banquet.

Roger E. Gay, vice-president, presided as toastmaster, assisted by Charles T. Treadway, a director for 37 years. Mr. Treadway presented Mr. Wilson with a sterling silver tablet, bearing his bust in relief and containing a tribute from his associates in silver letters.

Personnel

CHARLES C. CHAMBERLAIN is the new general sales manager of Jenkins Brothers, Bridgeport, manufacturers of valves. Mr. Chamberlain began his association with Jenkins Brothers in 1929, was appointed advertising manager in 1932 and publicity manager in 1940.

★ ★ ★

COL. CHARLES R. BAXTER, known to many Connecticut manufacturers when he served as works manager of the Springfield Armory, from 1934-37, has been appointed chief of the new materials redistribution branch of the War Production

Board. The new branch will take over the functions and personnel of the inventory and requisitioning branch of the WPB, which since last December has been responsible for the movement to war industries of idle and excess stocks of strategic materials.

Col. Baxter is now on military leave from the cotton mill division of Kendall Company, Boston.

★ ★ ★

FREDERICK S. CHASE has retired as president of Chase Brass and Copper of Waterbury and Charles E. Hart, executive vice-president since 1938, has been elected to succeed him. Mr. Chase, connected with the concern since his graduation from Yale University in 1887, began his career as a shipping clerk. Mr. Hart, a native of New Britain, started in Waterbury as a lawyer, joined Chase in 1924.

★ ★ ★

COL. SANFORD H. WADHAMS, State Water Commissioner, of Torrington, is a member of a group of



YOUR CATALOG No. 421 *is now ready...*

We have just issued a 72 page catalog showing in considerable detail most of the lines of new Machine Tools and Allied Equipment which we handle in Connecticut. A copy of this catalog will be gladly mailed on receipt of request on your Company Letterhead.

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★

★

Honor Roll
of
Connecticut Industry
at War

★



PLANNING FOR PEACE

★

Army-Navy* "E" Awards in Connecticut

Ansonia

American Brass Company
 Ansonia Manufacturing Company
 Farrel-Birmingham Co., Inc. (3)

Bridgeport

Auto Ordnance Corporation
 Bridgeport Brass Company
 The Bullard Company
 Handy and Harman
 Heppenstall Company
 Jenkins Brothers, Inc.
 Remington Arms Company, Inc.

Bristol

Wallace Barnes Company, Div.
 Associated Spring Corp.

East Hartford

United Aircraft Corporation,
 Hamilton Standard Propeller Div.
 Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Div.

*Because all companies who received the Navy "E" Award prior to the introduction of its successor, the Army-Navy E Award, no attempt has been made to segregate the two classes of awards.

East Portchester

Homelite Corporation

Glenbrook

Perkin-Elmer Corporation

Groton

Electric Boat Company

Hartford

Cushman Chuck Company
 Hanson-Whitney Machine Company
 Veeder-Root, Incorporated

New Britain

Corbin Screw Corporation
 Fafnir Bearing Company
 New Britain Gridley Machine Div.
 New Britain Machine Company

New Haven

Greist Manufacturing Company
 Snow-Nabstedt Corporation

South Coventry

T. H. Wood Company, Inc.

South Norwalk

Norwalk Company

Stamford

Electric Specialty Company

Torrington

American Brass Company

Waterbury

American Brass Company
 Chase Brass and Copper Co., Inc.
 (4 Div.)
 Scovill Manufacturing Company

West Hartford

Pratt and Whitney Div.,
 Niles-Bement-Pond

Because all companies who received the Navy "E" Award prior to the introduction of its successor, the Army-Navy E Award, no attempt has been made to segregate the two classes of awards.

T. W. I. Participants in Connecticut

Bantam

Warren McArthur Corporation

Bridgeport

Acme Shear Company
 Bassick Company
 Black Rock Manufacturing Co.
 Bodine Corporation
 Bridgeport Chain and Mfg. Co.
 Bridgeport Hardware Mfg. Co.
 Bridgeport Metal Goods Company
 Bryant Electric Company
 Bullard Company
 H. O. Canfield Company
 Casco Products Corporation
 Centerless Grinding Company
 Connecticut Web and Buckle Co.
 General Electric Company
 Handy and Harman
 Heppenstall Company
 Jenkins Brothers, Inc.
 J. L. Lucas and Son
 Manning, Maxwell and Moore
 Remington Arms Company, Inc.
 Singer Manufacturing Company

Bristol

New Departure Div., General Motors
 Veeder-Root, Incorporated

Elmwood

Anemostat Corporation of America

Hartford

Allen Manufacturing Company
 Billings and Spencer Company
 Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.
 Hartford Electric Steel Co.
 Hartford Machine Screw Company
 Royal Typewriter Company
 Spencer Turbine Company
 Taylor and Fenn Company
 Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Company
 Veeder-Root, Incorporated

Meriden

Connecticut Telephone and Elec. Co.
 General Electric Company
 The Miller Company
 New Departure Manufacturing Co.
 Charles Parker Company

Milford

U. S. Electrical Motors

Montville

Robertson Paper Box Company

Naugatuck

Naugatuck Chemical Company
 U. S. Rubber Company

New Britain

American Hardware Corporation
 Corbin Cabinet Lock Div.
 Corbin Screw Corp., Div.
 Fafnir Bearing Company
 Landers, Frary and Clark
 North and Judd Manufacturing Co.
 Skinner Chuck Company
 Stanley Tools, Div. Stanley Works
 Stanley Works
 Union Manufacturing Company

New Haven

Acme Wire Company
 American Steel and Wire Company
 G & O Manufacturing Company
 Geometric Tool Company
 Greist Manufacturing Company
 O. F. Mossberg and Sons
 Rockbestos Products Company
 Safety Car Heating and Lighting
 Sargent and Company
 Sperry and Barnes Company
 Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

New London

Babcock Printing Press Company

Old Greenwich

Electrolux Corporation

Plainfield
Eastern Wood Products Company

Plainville
Marlin Rockwell Corporation
Trumbull Electric & Mfg. Company

South Meriden
Chandler-Evans Corporation

Southington
Peck, Stow and Wilcox Company

Stamford
The Thomas Mason Company
Petroleum Heat and Power Company
Yale and Towne Manufacturing Co.

Stratford
Stanley Works

Terryville
Eagle Lock Company

Thomaston
Seth Thomas Clock Company

Wallingford
R. Wallace and Sons

Waterbury
Bristol Company
Lux Clock Company

Mattatuck Manufacturing Company
Oakville Div. (Scovill)
Platt Brothers
Scovill Manufacturing Company
Waterbury Buckle Company
Waterbury Button Company
Waterbury Tool, Div. of Vickers, Inc.

West Hartford
Pratt & Whitney,
Div. Niles, Bement, Pond
Wiremold Company

West Haven
Bridgeport Grinding Machine Co.

10% Industries in Connecticut

Baltic
Baltic Mills Company
Shetucket Worsted Mills, Inc.

Bantam
Dante Electric Manufacturing Co.

Branford
Branford Printing Company

Bridgeport
American Chain and Cable Co., Inc.
Armstrong Manufacturing Company
Bridgeport Brass Company
Bryant Electric Company
Casco Products Corporation
Connecticut Marine Boiler Wks., Inc.
General Electric Company
Moore Special Tool Company, Inc.
Peerless Unit Ventilation Co., Inc.

Bristol
Haydon Manufacturing Company

Danbury
Ball and Roller Bearing Company
Rhode Island Worsted Company

Deep River
The Moore Manufacturing Company

Derby
The Chromium Process Company
Derby Gas and Electric Company

East Hartford
United Aircraft Corporation

East Norwalk
Automatic Signal Corporation

Fitchville
Gilman Brothers

Forestville
The Sessions Clock Company

Groton
Christie Plating Company

Hartford
Ace Manufacturing Company
Hartford Spinning Incorporated
Johns-Hartford Tool Company
J. M. Ney Company
Billings & Spencer Co., Inc.

Higganum
Orkil Incorporated

Jewett City
Ashland Corporation

Manchester
The Rogers Paper Mfg. Company

Meriden
Chandler-Evans Corporation
Connecticut Telephone & Elec. Co.
Cuno Engineering Corporation

Middletown
Charles L. Jarvis Company
New England Fabric Company

Milford
Rostand Manufacturing Company

Naugatuck
Naugatuck Chemical Company

New Britain
Skinner Chuck Company

New Haven
Geometric Tool Company
J-B-T Instruments, Incorporated
National Pipe Bending Company
New Haven Malleable Iron Company
William G. Roberts Sheet Metal Wks.
William Schollhorn Company
Soundscraper Corporation

Oakville
The Autoyre Company

South Norwalk
Rubin Manufacturing Company

Stafford
Swift River Woollen Company
William Park and Sons, Inc.

Stafford Springs
The Rhode Island Worsted Company
The Standard Card Clothing Co.

Stamford
Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company

Stratford
Barnum Forge Company
Raybestos Division—
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Vought-Sikorsky,
Div. of United Aircraft Corp.

Thomaston
Hartley Wire Die Company

Thompsonville
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc.

Torrington
Turner and Seymour Mfg. Company

Waterbury
American Sheet Metal Works, Inc.
Connecticut Plastic Products Co.
Krodel Foundry, Incorporated

Wauregan
Wauregan-Quinebaug Co.

West Haven
Armstrong Rubber Company
Bolton Manufacturing Company

Connecticut Industries Participating in Nelson War Production Drive

Ansonia

American Brass Company

Bridgeport

Auto-Ordnance Corporation

Bridgeport Brass Company

Bryant Electric Company

Bullard Company

Casco Products Corporation

General Electric Co.

Hazard Wire Rope Division

Heppenstall Company

Manning, Maxwell and Moore, Inc.

Metropolitan Body Company

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Remington Arms Company

Bristol

Bristol Brass Company

Derby

Hershey Metal Products, Inc.

East Hartford

United Aircraft Corporation,

Hamilton Standard Propeller Div.

Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div.

Fairfield

E. I. DuPont deNemours Company

Hartford

Allen Manufacturing Company

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.

Cushman Chuck Company

Hart Manufacturing Company

Wiremold Company

Manchester

Cheney Brothers

Meriden

Cuno Engineering Corporation

New Britain

Corbin Screw Corporation, Div.

New Britain Machine Company

American Hardware Corporation

North and Judd Manufacturing Co.

New Haven

American Steel and Wire Company

Armstrong Rubber Company

Connecticut Hard Rubber Company

G & O Manufacturing Company

New Haven Clock Company

Sargent and Company

Whitney Blake Company

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

Old Greenwich

Electrolux Corporation

Plainville

Trumbull Electric Mfg. Company

South Meriden

Chandler-Evans Corporation

Stamford

Airadio, Incorporated

Yale and Towne Mfg. Company

Stratford

United Aircraft Corporation,

Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft Div.

Terryville

Eagle Lock Company

Thompsonville

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc.

Torrington

American Brass Company

Hendey Machine Company

Torrington Manufacturing Company

Wallingford

R. Wallace and Sons Mfg. Company

Wallingford Steel Company

Waterbury

American Brass Company (3 plants)

Bristol Company

Chase Brass and Copper Company

French Small Tube Company,

Division American Brass Company

Rowbottom Machine Company

Scovill Manufacturing Company

Waterville

Scovill Manufacturing Company

West Hartford

Pratt and Whitney Division,

Niles-Bement-Pond

Explanatory Note*

1. List of "Army-Navy "E" Awards" includes all names of companies who have qualified or received either the Navy "E" or Army-Navy "E" Award up to October 10, 1942. This list accounts for approximately 5% of the national total of 671 awards.
2. List of "T W I Participants in Connecticut" includes all companies who have signed up prior to October 1, 1942 for training of their supervisors in the Job Instruction Training course given under the direction of the Training Within Industry Division of the War Production Board.
3. List of "10% Industries in Connecticut" includes 66 industrial companies whose employees have purchased War Bonds to the extent of 10% or more of the company's total payroll prior to October 5, 1942. More than 600 Connecticut Companies have won the Treasury Flag for purchase of War Bonds by 90% or more of their employees.
4. List of 59 plants participating in Nelson War Production Drive includes all companies who have agreed, prior to October 8, 1942, to set up Labor-Management Committees to drive for increased war production.

*Although all lists were secured from government sources, if you have definite knowledge of any errors in them, please advise your Association at once.

medical men who have undertaken a survey of Army medical services "to assure the personnel of our Army the best medical care, both in the Continental United States and in overseas theaters of operation." In announcing the study Secretary Stimson said it would help the Army Medical Department to "maintain the highest standards of professional efficiency which have been the finest traditions of the American Medical profession and the medical department of the Army."

★ ★ ★



GEORGE L. SEXTON of the Automatic Machinery Manufacturing Corporation of Bridgeport, manufacturers of machine tools, has recently sold the capital stock of his company to National Fireworks of West Hanover, Massachusetts, and has resigned as president and general manager. Mr. Sexton has taken a lease on a suite in the Defense Building, 1026 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., from which address he will operate his business consulting service.

★ ★ ★

C. R. ARENSCHIELD, JR., Hartford branch manager for Dictaphone Corporation, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Air Force. G. H. Davis has been appointed acting branch manager for the Hartford territory in his absence.

★ ★ ★

HERBERT E. SMITH has been elected president of United States Rubber Company, also chairman of the executive committee and a member of the finance committee. Mr. Smith started with the company 29 years ago, worked up to vice president, vice-chairman of the executive com-

mittee and a director. After selling mechanical rubber goods to marine accounts along the San Francisco waterfront, Mr. Smith came to New York in 1918 as assistant western sales manager, later was made manager of the New York branch. He is a director of the Rubber Manufacturers Association, a trustee of the Brooklyn Trust Company and a member of the Metropolitan and New York Athletic Clubs.

Publications

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD has issued a study on "Company Annual Reports to Employees". The publication contains valuable information on annual reports to employees including reasons for reporting, type of report, distribution, preparation, contents, format, use of charts and color, suggestions as to cover designs.

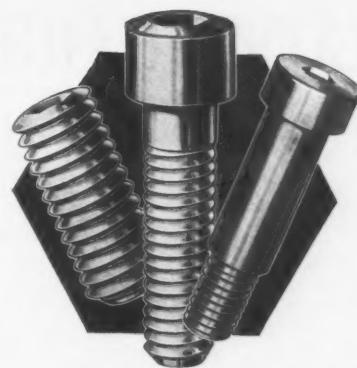
★ ★ ★

A NEW WARTIME FOLDER entitled "Fire Defense for Your Home" has been announced by the Automobile Insurance Company and Standard Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. In wartime, it is pointed out, an emergency may arise at any time, such as an air-raid or a series of large fires, which would over-tax the facilities of the fire department. Under these circumstances, the property owner and his family might have to serve in the role of fire fighters. For that reason, it is more important than ever to know what kind of equipment to have and use.

The folder sets forth in pictorial style the latest approved methods of dealing with incendiary bomb fires and discusses the use of water, sand, and portable extinguishers in dealing with different types of fires. It is so arranged that it can be tacked on the wall or otherwise displayed in the home as a ready reference in case of emergency.

The following list indicates the sources from which photographs, requiring credit lines, were gathered:

Cover, The Hartford Courant (Acquaviva and Jessel); page 4, (William Hard) Root, Chicago; pages 5, 6 and 8, The Hartford Courant (Acquaviva); page 10, The Hartford Times; page 16 (top), United Cinephone Corp.; page 22 (top), George E. Meyers, Hartford; page 25, Seal Photo Service, Stamford.



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Order only through your local Allen Distributor—the man who gets you the goods to the LIMIT of the supply!

THE ALLEN MFG. COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.

CONNECTICUT AT WAR

THOUSANDS OF DAMAGED BLADES are being repaired by the Pawcatuck plant of Hamilton Standard Propellers Division of United Aircraft. Sent back from Army and Navy depots, they present a weird picture of twisted and battered metal, mute testimony to the pilot training and fighting taking place on the battle lines of the United Nations. About eight out of ten returned blades are repairable, thus saving critical metals.

Incidentally, many more manhours are required to make a hydromatic, variable pitch, full-feathering three-way propeller than an automobile. The ratio is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to one. In the hub of a propeller alone are 100 precision parts, each of which must pass through from 2-200 machine operations. Before the war all propellers were produced by hand. The automobile industry, as well as Hamilton, is meeting present goals by combining necessary hand operations with mass production methods.

When in balance, the completely assembled propeller, weighing over 400 pounds, can be moved by a puff of human breath.

★ ★ ★

CHANDLER EVANS in South Meriden has launched a 3-W ("Work Will Win") victory drive, featuring a



SPEAKERS and guests of honor at Hanson-Whitney's Army-Navy "E" Flag presentation were, l to r: Lt. Col. Thomas L. Hapgood, Executive Officer, Springfield Ordnance District; Lt. Col. P. W. Bidwell, Springfield Ordnance District; Col. F. H. Payne, Assistant District Chief, Springfield Ordnance District; George A. Talmadge, Harry E. Bailey, A. Anderson, G. W. Corey and Walter H. Freitag, representing factory and office personnel; Leon B. Reed, vice-president and general manager, Hanson-Whitney; Col. D. A. Lenk, U. S. Army Ordnance Dept.; Dr. Albert N. Jorgensen, President, University of Connecticut; Lt. Com. R. S. DeMott, U. S. N. R.; Einar A. Hanson, president, Hanson-Whitney; Thomas J. Spellacy, Mayor of Hartford; W. H. Whitney, treasurer, Hanson-Whitney.

slogan contest, the appointment of "waste wardens" and a new house organ called "The Air Box". Chairman of the drive committee is Howard L. Hartman, assistant general manager.

Sub-committees have been formed to handle transportation, slogans, bulletin boards, a production scoreboard,

salvage, health and safety. Already every employee is buying war bonds under the regular payroll deduction plan. In connection with the company's war on waste, the first issue of the house organ said: "The elimination of waste will surely be a most important weapon in this war of machines. . . Accidents and illness must be reduced. Lost time must be curbed."

Employees who volunteer their services as Coco waste wardens pledge to conserve time and materials. The concern makes aircraft carburetors, fuel pumps, and spare parts.

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BENT, TWISTED AND BULLET-DAMAGED propeller blades from the fighting and training fronts of the U. S. Air Forces are brought to the Pawcatuck plant of Hamilton Standard for straightening and return to active duty.

EACH of the more than 2,000 employees of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad now in the armed forces will receive a Christmas box from the management. Mailing was started in ample time to assure delivery by Christmas Day. Each box will contain an even dozen gifts, including a pocket Bible, a fruit cake, razor blades, salted peanuts, a tube of shaving cream, deviled ham, a pound box of candy, a flat-fifty of cigarettes, candied fruits, a packet of raisins, a four-leaf clover lucky charm and the pocket reader, a 5,000-page anthology of articles, short stories, poems, puzzles and short mysteries.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION in state-wide salvage operations has been launched jointly by the State Allied Industry Committee for Salvage and the Connecticut Conservation Division of WPB. Formed in August the State Allied Industry Committee consists of representatives of six large trade groups: petroleum, trucks, carbonated beverages, automotive trades, implement dealers, and the rubber industry. Composed of local members of these trade groups, the industry committees in several towns will work with local salvage chairmen. They are expected to help solve transportation and labor problems. Each local industry committee will arrange for immediate erection of salvage bins in every community.

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TWO BIG air-cooled engines moved along the final assembly line of Pratt and Whitney in East Hartford recently—engines to power fighting planes of the United Nations. To the men doing the job, these were just two more in a long line of scores and scores of similar engines. But to the men in charge of testing they meant a great deal more. They were "composites": half the parts in each engine were from an engine built at East Hartford—the rest were from a Pratt & Whitney engine built under license by the Chevrolet Division of General Motors at Tonawanda, New York. Thus America's air forces and those of her Allies, fighting on far-flung fronts in this global war, are assured that parts

for P & W engines will fit and be interchangeable whether made at East Hartford, or at Buick, or at Ford, or at Chevrolet.

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ECONOMY NOTE: Moving to clear channels for war information, OWI Director Elmer Davis has ordered 523 federal publications discontinued or curtailed for the duration. In addition, a committee has been established to recommend further cuts, all general mailing lists have been abolished, and the sending of government releases by telegraph free of charge has been prohibited.

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LABOR STATISTICS: Man-days lost from war production by strikes in August were 9/100 of 1% of total man-days worked. This represents a slight increase over July. The number of man-days worked during the month was 300 million, as compared with 308 million in July.

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MORE THAN 120 WPB forms have been abolished, and an additional 130 have been simplified since the formation of the committee for the review of data requests from industry, it was announced through the Connecticut News Bureau, Office of War Information. A revised list of "PD" forms which remain in use is available for inspection in the Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport district WPB offices.

SAFE BUT ATTRACTIVE CLOTHES for women war workers are necessary for full efficiency. Their costumes should be of sturdy, non-shrinking materials, not as heavy as men's and permitting the maximum freedom of action. There should be nothing to catch in machines and cause accidents. Yet the end result must be stylish and feminine.

Women soldiers of the production line prefer cotton because it is easily washable. Short sleeves and no pockets are desirable. The long glamour bob, popular at the moment, isn't tolerated in safety-conscious factories unless it is covered with a hat, snood, net, or kerchief. Jewelry and sweaters are dangerous, and trousers are best for standing-up or moving-about jobs. Shoes should be low-heeled and closed-toe. In short, the order of the day is a streamlined slack suit or coverall, topped by a turban or hairnet.

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CHILLED by a brisk north wind that blew across the company's east yard, nearly 3,000 employees and guests of Corbin Screw, New Britain, were thrilled to hear Lt. Col. James A. McDonnell of the Army Air Forces say that the "E" burgee just accepted by George T. Kimball, president of the parent American Hardware Corporation, was "the nation's highest award given to industrial workers for conspicuous and distinguished service."

Corbin is believed to be the first member of the screw industry to receive the Army-Navy honor. General

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STILL GOING STRONG, the TWI course for instructors was recently given for the 29th time at the Yale & Towne auditorium in Stamford to a group of men from local plants. Members of this trainer institute are already conducting in-plant programs in Schick, Pitney-Bowes, Electrolux, and Yale & Towne. From left to right at table in photo above: Norman A. Gray, Otto J. Calder, Anthony Bitterman, all from Schick; Hyman Schwartz, Kalart Co.; Alvin W. Bearse of Norwalk; Milton Congdon, Elec-

tric Specialties; Clarence E. Mix, Illinois Lock, Chicago; Herman W. Decker, Andrews Industry; Ralph H. Schultz, Pitney-Bowes; Harold L. Brown, G. Mason Hommel, both of Electrolux, Old Greenwich; Harrison S. Henry, New York Life Insurance Co.; Charles S. Todd and Edgar C. Brownell, both TWI staff members.

In the back row, left to right: Russell Hannabury, American Tube Bending, New Haven; A. E. Whitehill, TWI assistant district representative; Russell Van Wynen, Schick; Dow

Roof, Yale & Towne; Arthur E. O'Leary, Pitney-Bowes; Mr. Shanko, Condé Nast, and C. A. Dubois, TWI director of training and associate district representative, who served as the institute leader.

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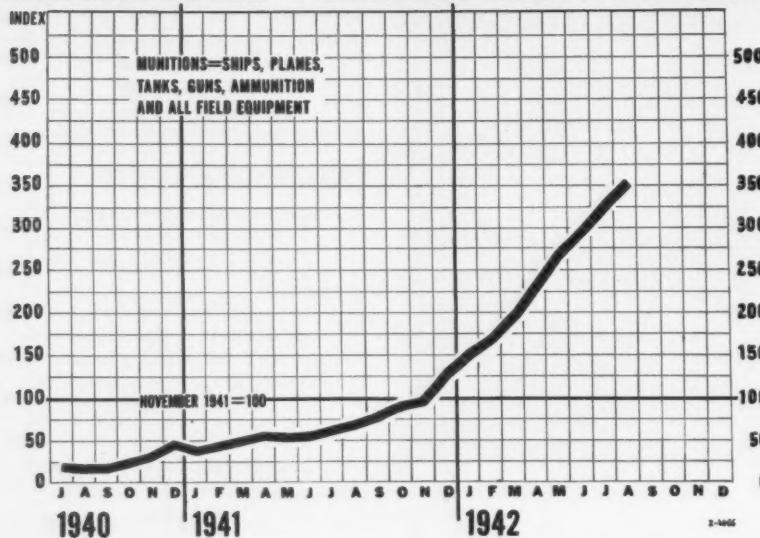
New Blackout Regulation For War Plants

By order of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army all war plants in Connecticut must now comply with blackout instructions, for either practice or actual air raid alarms, as issued by the State Defense Council, even though the compliance means a temporary cessation of production.

The directive pointed out that the Commanding General, Services of Supply, has designated selected munitions plants, or portions thereof, which will continue production during blackouts. These, however, must provide complete obscurement of all light openings during a blackout and otherwise follow the state regulations.

The Defense Council has the authority to make exceptions to this order: (a) those war plants designated to operate during blackouts which have demonstrated their ability to blackout within five minutes need not participate in any test blackout that lasts more than 10 minutes; (b) industrial operations which require the pulling of fires or other measures to extinguish glow may continue during test blackouts, provided operators have shown their ability to obscure, shield or extinguish the illumination.

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX



WAR OUTPUT increased 8% in August over July production. Total value of all munitions plus war construction for the month was \$4,700 millions. Yet Donald Nelson qualified the importance of this rise with the statement that production lagged 14% behind forecasts. A summary of the production picture: aircraft up 6%, ordnance up 3%, naval ship construction up 7%, merchant ship construction up 6%, other munitions up 14%. Production today is somewhat more than 3½ times as large as in November, 1941. "None the less," commented WPB Chairman Nelson, "the perform-

ance is not one that we can brag about."

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COL. HOWARD W. ROBBINS, U. S. Infantry, chief of industrial protection for the First Corps Area, and Douglas B. Wright, head of industrial plant protection for Connecticut's Defense Council, recently expressed the view that manufacturers still have a "long way to go" to attain adequate plant protection.

Speaking in Stamford at a joint meeting of the Manufacturers' Coun-

cil and the air raid defense committees of local plants, Col. Robbins pointed out that "anything can and will happen. Where we're not prepared we'll lose most in life and material. People who say that the war will be over by Christmas or in six months are talking through their hats. Without high production we won't get far. That's why I stress plant protection."

Mr. Wright declared that although this country has gone through 10 months of war without bombing, England had 11 months before the blitzkrieg really started. "The British had the same lessening of enthusiasm that I find now in many sections of the state. Berlin feels that it is just a question of the right moment to attack." He stated that Connecticut is the first state in war production in the country per capita.

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SIDNEY E. CORNELIUS, executive secretary of the salvage committee of Hartford County Manufacturers Association, declared that emphasis is continually laid on the fact that plant salvage managers should look for even more antiquated and obsolete machinery to scrap. Organized in February, the salvage organization has a supervisor in each of the plants represented, covering 90% of the industrial employment in the county. Each director is cooperating in the job of locating and clearing obsolete machinery, boilers, gears, pulleys, molds, tools, bars and discontinued patterns classed as "dormant scrap."



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TRANSPORTATION

By N. W. FORD, *Traffic Manager*

Cancellation of Portions of Classification Rule 34: Supplement No. 14 to Consolidated Classification No. 15, published to become effective October 20, 1942, cancels Sections 2, 4, 6, 7, 9 and Note 4 of Classification Rule 34—Minimum Carload Weights. The portions of the rule that are being canceled deal with furnishing a larger car in lieu of the size ordered or supplying two cars if neither a car of the size ordered nor a larger one is available.

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Course in Traffic Management: Again this year the Junior College of Connecticut at Bridgeport is offering a course in Traffic Management. Day and evening classes began on September 28 and non-credit classes on October 12. A catalogue may be secured by writing to the Junior College of Connecticut, 1001 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

★ ★ ★

Wartime Speed Limit 35 Miles an Hour: Steps are being taken in all 48 states to enforce the wartime speed limit of 35 miles per hour, which was ordered by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation. This is a further move to conserve the nation's rubber stockpile for war. The order became effective October 1 for all rubber-tired vehicles except those operated by for-hire carriers in scheduled regular route service. For the latter group the order went into effect on October 15. The only vehicles exempted from the 35-mile speed limit are those operated by or under the direction of the armed forces or in emergencies for the protection or preservation of life and health or for public safety.

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ODT "Freezes" All Railway Passenger Schedules: In a move to intensify further the conservation of passenger train equipment, an order was issued by the ODT, "freezing" as of September 26 all railway passenger schedules in the United States. This order (General Order ODT No. 24), which became effective October 4,

prohibits railroads, with certain exceptions, from running any special passenger trains or adding new trains to existing schedules, or running extra sections to regular trains unless such extra sections have been run at least 20 per cent of the time during the past 90 days to handle the normal flow of business.

In addition no railroad, under the terms of the order, may operate a passenger train, which includes a car "chartered to, or the use of which by prior arrangement is restricted to an individual or group of persons traveling together." This does not apply to railroad business cars.

Sweeping in its effects and including even mixed trains which carry both freight and passengers, the order follows ODT's previously announced policy of restricting the use of passenger equipment for the transportation of crowds to football games, races and other sporting events. The ODT may issue special or general permits to meet specific needs or exceptional circumstances arising from the war effort, or to prevent undue public hardship.

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Rates Based on Loads Over Capacity of Trucks: Subsequent to the policy established by the I.C.C. in its decision in the linoleum test case, I. & S. M-1216, that trucks may not base rates on weights exceeding the capacity of the vehicle, W. Y. Blanning, director of the Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Commission requests, in a recent letter to C. F. Jackson, publishing agent of the National Motor Freight Classification, revision of the volume minimum weights in the classification so as to bring them into conformity with this decision as rapidly as possible.

★ ★ ★

I.C.C. Service Order No. 87 Effective November 1: Service Order No. 87, regarding demurrage on tide-water coal, has been released by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It became effective at 7 A. M. on November 1, 1942. This order suspends operation of demurrage rules contained in Trunk Line Tariff Bureau Tariff No. 139-C I.C.C. No. A-751 and

supplements thereto, "to the extent that the free time allowed on cars loaded with bituminous and cannel coal and the coal products described in said tariff exceeds six days; that the average free time on cars delivered to storage plants for subsequent delivery to vessels exceeds three days; that the settlement period for the average account exceeds two months; and that the operation of all of the provisions of said tariff inconsistent with this order is hereby suspended."

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Canadian Gasoline Rationing: The Canadian Oil Controller has worked out a new arrangement with the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., whereby non-residents who find it necessary to motor to Canada on business may apply for a Canadian Gasoline License and Ration Coupon Book. This new arrangement, of course, does not apply to people visiting Canada on a pleasure trip. The Association has a supply of the application forms copies of which will be forwarded upon request.

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Increases in Common Carrier Rates Prevailing September 15 Prohibited: Included in the price-control legislation enacted by Congress was a compromise amendment prohibiting any increases in the rates of common carriers over those prevailing September 15 without at least thirty days notice to the President. This legislation effectively ends filing of rate increases on short notice. It authorizes the President or any agency to which he chooses to delegate his power to intervene in any case where a rate increase is proposed.

It is expected that the President will place the matter in the hands of the Office of Price Administration. This would not only give OPA the specific right to intervene before regulatory bodies, but would also guarantee that they would be notified of proposed increases well in advance.

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Investigation of Freight Rates by Grand Jury: After several months of

quiet probing into the activities of the transportation industry, the Department of Justice has launched a general grand jury investigation, covering railroads, motor carriers, waterways and airlines. Although there were some indications that it might include all phases of the transportation business, the inquiry is expected to center around rate-making practices and the operations of freight tariff bureaus.

Starting with the presentation of evidence before a grand jury sitting in the City of Chicago, similar proceedings reportedly are planned for New York, Washington, Atlanta, New Orleans, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco.

★ ★ ★

Truck Rates Higher than Competing Rails' Contrary to National Transportation Policy: As far as the Interstate Commerce Commission is concerned, the railroad theory that motor truck rates should be pegged at a level higher than rail rates to offset operating and service advantages of highway transportation is still just a theory. The ICC Rates Division has held that such a proposal was contrary

to the national transportation policy.

It authorized the Fischbach Trucking Co. of Akron, Ohio to establish reduced rail-competitive rates on tires and related articles moving from Akron, Mansfield and Newark, Ohio, to 24 destinations in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee. The approved rates apply on minimum weights of 18,000 pounds, and are intended to be identical with the corresponding railroad rates applicable on minimums of 30,000 pounds.

The protesting railroads, in opposing the motor carrier's rates, called attention to the small amount of tire traffic they were handling from the three origin points. They urged that in order that the rails could compete fairly with the trucks on this traffic the rail carriers should have a differential in their favor of 11.5 cents per 100 pounds on shipments of 20,000 pounds, based on 4 cents for expedited service, 2.5 cents for loading and unloading, and 5 cents for drayage.

Retail Oil Transporters Asked to Cut Mileage: The Petroleum Transport Advisory Committee of the O.D.T. has been called upon by Joseph

B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, to work out, in cooperation with owners and users of retail tank trucks, plans for the immediate reduction of tank vehicle mileage in local deliveries. This action is aimed at the elimination of such practices as cross-hauls, call-backs and special deliveries, as well as a reduction of mileage and must be taken, according to Mr. Eastman, "to an extent that may necessitate extending the hours of delivery."

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Increased Dunnage Allowance

Authorized: The chief traffic officers of the railroads have agreed that the carriers will provide free transportation of the actual weight of dunnage in closed cars, not exceeding five hundred pounds. This increased allowance will apply on single shipments of car-load freight from one consignor to one consignee when loaded in accordance with the provisions of General Order O.D.T. No. 18 (not the exceptions thereto) and will expire simultaneously with the effectiveness of that order. It is understood that the chairmen of the three classification committees are engaged in revising the rule, which will become effective as soon as the details have been worked out.

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ADDRESS OF PRES. ALFRED C. FULLER

(Continued from page 11)

Europe and the world is to be saved, that it will be because of the sacrifices made by all those who are with us in a common cause. Our whole attitude on domestic affairs will undoubtedly undergo a change. Our whole attitude on world affairs is certain to be greatly changed.

There are tremendous opportunities for working with the other people of the world, free from suspicion and a feeling of superiority, by making a common cause in social and economic matters, as well as prosecuting the war through a spirit of mutual helpfulness. What a grand thing it would be if all peoples of the world would recognize this interdependence and manifest a spirit of helpfulness! Wars would cease and the brotherhood of man on Christian precepts would be a reality.

BUSINESS PATTERN

Because of unusual conditions brought about by the war the index of general business activity in Connecticut has been revised, the new index being presented with this report. Two series, Electric Power Production and Metal Tonnage Carried by the New Haven Road have had to be discontinued because of wartime restrictions on the release of these data. As an index of general economic activity, carloadings, representing originating cars of freight loaded in Connecticut, have become less and less reliable. This came about because regulations made it necessary to load each car more heavily, thereby showing a decline in the number of cars loaded, particularly L. C. L. cars, but increasing the movement of freight tonnage. Therefore, the more accurate index of actual tonnage loaded in nine Connecticut cities has been substituted in this series. In addition new seasonal weights have been developed. The effect of the re-

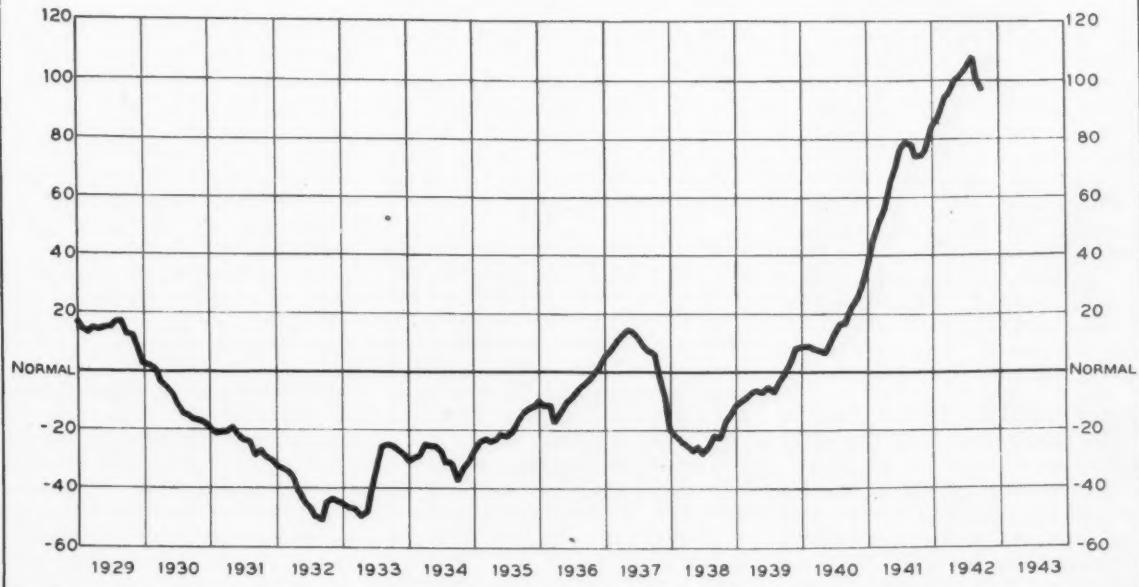
vision, which covers the period 1929 to date, has been to put the composite index on a level somewhat above the one used heretofore.

Again in September, despite the fact that actual performance, in most instances, ran ahead of previous months' results, the revised index of general business activity in Connecticut declined. This occurrence is explained by the fact that while business is approaching the time of year when activity normally rises to a peak, war conditions have made the entire year one of greatly expanded activity and it is, therefore, most difficult, starting from an already high level, to overcome seasonal weights. For September the composite index of general business activity in Connecticut declined to an estimated 96.5% above normal. The United States index registered a fractional gain in September.

In general, employment in non-agricultural establishments in Con-

nnecticut showed gains over earlier months and for almost all cities surveyed was at an all time high. Although reporting cities mainly showed gains, the increases were at a rate greatly under that of previous months. Hartford which in point of percent of monthly increase usually led other cities has over the past few months given way to Bridgeport. Figures of the Department of Labor and Factory Inspection show that in September separations averaged approximately 11,500 workers per week. This is the greatest such turnover reported by this agency and is more than twice as high as in September 1939. It may be largely accounted for by larger calls on the part of the armed forces and a desire on the part of workers to move now before any legislation tending to freeze employees at present jobs might be made effective. Although attempts to increase female employment are meeting with various degrees of

GENERAL BUSINESS IN CONNECTICUT COMPARED WITH NORMAL



success, in Meriden at least, such efforts have lately been successful. More than likely because of the need there for 2,000 metal workers, employment of female workers increased 6% between July and August.

Although, as was the case in the employment index, there was an increase over August in manhours worked in Connecticut factories, the index fell off slightly again in September. Increases for Hartford and Bridgeport were slight, while the second successive decline, an occurrence which hasn't happened since the first half of 1940, was registered for New Britain.

To offset any impressions which might be gathered that business activity in Connecticut is entering a serious decline, is the fact that the Army-Navy "E," an award for outstanding production achievement, has been awarded oftener in Connecticut than in any other state. Moreover, a recent survey shows that of the thirty-three major industrial areas in the United States which have received 56% of all war contracts, the Hartford area and the Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury area rank number nine and num-

ber thirteen, respectively, according to value of contracts awarded. These two areas, as reported, include 79% of Connecticut's population. By way of indicating the diversification of work performed, the Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury area is in fifth place on the basis of contracts for materials other than ships or aircraft, being exceeded only by such centers as Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, etc. The Hartford area is one of the leaders for aircraft production, ranking third.

The index of construction work in progress in Connecticut declined sharply in September, falling to an estimated 6% above normal. A principal factor in the index's decline has been the abrupt stoppage of residential construction. It is not generally realized at what a high level residential construction has been maintained in Connecticut over the past two years. For example in Bridgeport, a leader in residential construction among Connecticut cities, homes were provided in 1941 for over 8,000 people, an increase of 120% over 1940. Operations were on approximately the same scale in the

first half of 1942. This applied in general to the entire state and accordingly, when materials were suddenly made unavailable, even a large volume of non-residential construction, now largely completed, was unable to keep the index at its earlier high level.

In the week ended October 3, the Bureau of Labor Statistics Index of Wholesale Prices moved up 0.3% to 99.7% of the 1926 average. Sharp gains were reported in prices for livestock, fresh fruits and vegetables and eggs. The index over the past few months has tended to move into new high ground. This latest advance was recorded just before the new anti-inflation bill became effective and placed temporary ceilings on agricultural products not heretofore regulated such as eggs, poultry, mutton, citrus fruits, etc. Therefore, with 90% of all food products now under regulation the index is not likely to show further relatively sharp increases for some time. Moving upward with wholesale prices, the retail cost of food in Bridgeport and New Haven rose an estimated 0.6% and 0.8%, respectively in September.

"RES JUDICATA"

THE HORSE IS STILL OUT—
The attempts of the Administration to solve the inflation problem during the past eight months remind one of the unwary farmer who closed the barn door after the horse was stolen. First, an effort was made to control prices, mainly industrial, without a corresponding check on wages. Now that we have machinery to curb overall price and wage rises, there is no control over the natural result of such action—migration of labor to secure the highest wages. Unless some form of job-freezing is applied, industry will be sitting on a dilemma of either losing essential workers or, with certain exceptions, violating the law by raising wages to retain them.

PRICE CONTROL—The Office of Price Administration and the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission have agreed on their respective functions as applied to controlling prices of parts and subassemblies of products sold to those agencies. The OPA will retain jurisdiction over raw materials and

parts which have not been finally processed for strictly military use. After the latter stage is reached, price control will be effected by these agencies through negotiation and renegotiation.

For a long time parts and subassemblies of combatant items have been exempt from price control. This action merely defines what are "parts and subassemblies" within the meaning of the exemption.

TAX NOTES—By the time this appears in print the tax bill will have become law. Items which have not received much publicity concern the deduction of alimony payments by the husband, such now being considered as income to the wife; the lowering of the gift tax exemption to \$3,000 on gifts to any one person, and the reduction of the total exemption to \$30,000; the repeal of the capital stock and the declared value excess profits tax.

The gift tax amendments do not become effective until 1943. Therefore, there is still time to take advantage

of the \$4,000 exclusion.

THE BELO CASE—That famous decision of the United States Supreme Court which incurred the wrath of the Wage and Hour authorities will be reviewed again. The Court previously decided that employer and employee could contract in respect to a regular rate of pay, and that a guaranteed minimum weekly salary, which covered straight and overtime payments based on the agreed regular rate of pay, was valid.

Justice Byrnes wrote the 5-4 majority opinion. His resignation from the Court may swing the majority vote in the other direction.

CONNECTICUT CORPORATION TAX—The Connecticut Tax Commissioner is struggling with the problem of the effect on our corporation tax of renegotiation of Government contracts. In that our tax rate is a fixed amount, we hazard the solution of deducting from that income the amount recovered by the Govern-

ment if no return has been filed, and if such has been done, offsetting the tax paid on such income against the tax liability of the following taxable year.

SOCIAL SECURITY TAX—The President and Secretary Morgenthau took a sharp defeat in the action of Congress freezing the old age benefit tax rates at 1% for the year 1943. The law previously provided that beginning January 1 of the above year the tax rate should increase to 2% on both employer and employee.

This may be a Pyrrhic victory for the proponents of pegging the tax rate at the present levels, as the Administration will shortly introduce a comprehensive social security program which will call for a tax rate on both employer and employee of approximately 5%.

"RES JUDICATA" does not approve of some editorial writers and columnists taking a crack at the recent "secrecy" trip of the President to certain war plants. The movements of the President on certain occasions have as much right to be secret as the movements of the Navy.

ELECTRONIC CONTROLS FOR INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 17)

ance is sustained for a half-minute the photo-tube is not permitted to transmit its impulse to the light circuit. Blackout controls are designed with a similar time-delay circuit so that a flashing arc lamp does not cause the photo-tube to interrupt the load circuit unless the source of light is cut off for more than three seconds.

While a wide variety of standard controls are available a large percentage of industrial problems have to be solved with specially constructed photo-electric devices designed to perform the exact function required. In seeking the best solution to such problems it is always best to analyze the requirements and classify the most logical approach to the problem according to the four methods mentioned above. The industrial electronic applications being developed today will pave the way for an entirely new era in electrical control for the future.

"BETWEEN COVERS"

New additions this month at the BUSINESS AND TECHNICAL LIBRARY, 730 Main Street, Hartford, include many books pertinent to the war production problems of management.

"Employee Training," by Alfred M. Cooper discusses the educational problems of training employees within industry, and recommends from the experiences of many leading companies the types of training—rehearsed conference, lecture-demonstrations, etc.—most suitable to the grade of job and to the employee.

A series of three handbooks on War production methods has been recently issued by "Steel" magazine. "Modern Shell Production" and "Modern Small Arms" cover efficient production methods for high explosive shells, shell and bomb fuzes, brass cartridge cases, small arms ammunition, and exterior ballistics.

The third, "Modern Gun Production" is devoted to actual gun manufacturing operations at Watervliet Arsenal, and at the Struthers-Wells-Titusville Corp.

(Continued on page 34)

The up-to-the-minute man fights on two fronts!

YOU WOULDN'T THINK
Jim Norris was a fighter.
He's not in uniform. But he's
buying plenty of War Bonds
... and Christmas Seals.

Since 1907, Jim Norris and
many millions of other Americans
have helped us cut the
TB death rate 75%! But they're
not stopping now. They know
TB still kills more people be-
tween 15 and 45 than any other
disease... and that it strikes
out hard in wartime.

So get behind us in our vic-
tory effort, won't you? Send in
your contribution today.

**Buy
WAR BONDS
and
CHRISTMAS SEALS**



**BUY
CHRISTMAS
SEALS**

The National, State and Local
Tuberculosis Associations in
the United States.



EXPORT NEWS

By W. ADAM JOHNSON, Manager, Foreign Trade Dept., and Manager, Hartford Cooperative Office, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Editor's Note: Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs spoke before the 29th National Foreign Trade Convention in Boston. His address carried so much valuable information pertaining to our present and future relations with Latin America that we are printing excerpts from it.

THE Good Neighbor Policy has been justified in the supreme test of war. The United American Front is the strongest in the history of the hemisphere.

We saw inter-American cooperation come into full flower at the Rio de Janeiro Conference of American Foreign Ministers last January. You men of foreign trade know the historic importance of that meeting. It ended just before Singapore fell. The fall of Singapore removed one of the protecting bulwarks of the world market. For more than a century, under the system of international exchange, the Americas had flourished and attained

notable advances in living standards. The immediate repercussions of Singapore's fall were great. You have only to link gasoline rationing with the rubber tire shortage to measure the tremendous significance of Singapore and the trade it guarded in the Far East. Here the Americas lost their major sources of rubber, quinine, manila hemp and substantial supplies of metals, vegetable oils and other products.

Today we are busy repairing these losses. And we are repairing them on a pattern of cooperative action designed in the Rio conference. That conference formulated a broad program for development of hemisphere resources, for bolstering of hemisphere defenses and for elimination of anti-American activity.

The Americas, out of their abundance of natural resources, are working together to replace many of the supplies the United Nations lost in the Far East and elsewhere.

The basis for this development exists naturally. The other Americas lie

largely in tropical or semi-tropical zones. They complement the temperate-zone markets of North America. Nature made the Americas natural partners in trade as in other spheres of activity. The statesmen who gathered at Rio last January well understood this. With Japanese war lords on the loose in the South Pacific, the Rio conference quickly agreed on a program to fill gaps in hemisphere imports of vital supplies. But an infinite amount of detail work remained to be done to achieve the Rio goals.

Many of these details have been carried out. The United States has signed a series of bilateral agreements with the other Americas for development of resources. The United States has contracted for purchase of most of the exportable surpluses of rubber, metals and other strategic products of the hemisphere. These contracts involve many hundreds of millions of dollars. They account in large part for industrial activities in our neighbors to the south, for an increasing proportion of our imports from these countries.

Serious problems grow out of the wide changes since Pearl Harbor. These result in part from shortage of shipping and conversion of United States industry to war work.

Since Pearl Harbor, our purchases from the other Americas have continued heavy in the aggregate, although we have to give precedence in shipping space to war industry requirements over such imports as coffee, bananas, cocoa. It has become more difficult for the other Americas to translate increased purchasing power

HELP NOW!
ENGINEERING & DRAFTING FOR
MANUFACTURE OF WAR GOODS
WE CAN HELP YOU GET PRODUCTION QUICKLY
WESTCOTT & MAPES, INC. NEW HAVEN

into goods. . . .

The food problem exists in all areas of the hemisphere which have been dependent on supplies brought in from outside sources by shipping or motor transport. It is especially urgent in some populous Caribbean islands which have been deprived of regular steamship services. The American Republics have been dependent upon smooth functioning of the world market. The outside markets took their principal products and supplied in return factory goods, machinery, even essential foods. Now it is necessary to encourage more food growing at home. In this field, too, the United States works with the other Americas for solution of problems of concern to the whole hemisphere. This includes cooperation in agricultural research.

Rising living costs are a problem throughout the hemisphere. The United States, in recognition of this, undertakes to extend to the other Americas the protection of our price ceilings. Export prices generally are the same as domestic prices, plus reasonable margins for expenses and risks of doing business. But this alone is not sufficient to control rising living costs outside the United States. Price control officials from all the republics are cooperating in developing price control measures.

Another problem is unemployment. The increasing absorption of steel, copper, aluminum, chemicals and other materials by war industry in the United States leaves less and less to share with the other Americas under our equal treatment policy for civilian needs. Without these materials, many factories in neighboring republics have been forced to curtail or close.

Unemployment raises the need for government aid for workers temporarily without jobs. But, just when

this need arises for government assistance in stabilizing economic and social conditions, the other Americas suffer another serious wartime loss. This is the curtailment of government revenues from import and export taxes. The governments of the other Americas get much of their revenue from these export and import taxes. Thus shrinkage in foreign trade hits government revenues severely. Yet the Americas, by continuing to consult and to work together, should be able to solve these problems as they have surmounted many other obstacles in the past.

For the long run, the trend points toward lasting gains in inter-American trade. If such new industries as rubber and fiber-growing can become entrenched in wartime, we may expect them to make permanent additions to inter-American trade. Furthermore, the other Americas are accumulating a backlog of purchasing power. This might be used for post-war spending. Then the other Americas could call upon our war-expanded capacity for making tools, steel, machinery, airplanes and other things they need. In addition, the lessons we learn from this war should contribute toward improvement of inter-American relations in trade as in other fields.

In many ways their supply problems are more difficult than our own. Yet these problems can be solved by cooperative action, just as many problems already have been solved. What has been done before Pearl Harbor and under the Rio program furnishes inspiration for further effort.

It has been a long hard road since pioneering Americans, unmindful of hardship, began to raise free republics in the New World. Always the obstacles have been overcome. The climb toward the goal of fuller inter-American cooperation has continued. What

the Americas have accomplished in the way of cooperative action since Pearl Harbor provides new hope for the future. When victory is won in this world struggle, the Americas then may turn with unity of purpose and action to fulfill important roles they must play in building for the future.

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RAIL SHIPMENTS TO CENTRAL AMERICA. Mexican Government

(Continued on page 35)



Here's the Answer to Auto-less Weekends

Step on the train to New York and spend the weekend at the St. Regis—"one of the great hotels of the world. The St. Regis costs so very little more—and means so very much more. Near Radio City, the theatres and smartest shops.

**Single rooms from \$6.00
Double rooms from \$8.00**

Here, too, you can dine and dance in the beautiful Iridium Room . . . or enjoy the intimate charm of the famous Maisonette. Both rooms are now "informal," with no cover charge.

THE St. Regis
FIFTH AVENUE AT 55TH STREET, NEW YORK
Booklet on Request



HIGHLY TRAINED EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL HELP . . .

Experience and perfected facilities make it possible for us to furnish effective and experienced men who can immediately contribute to your production program.

SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL REGISTRY

R. H. WINSLOW, Director
36 Pearl Street, HARTFORD, CONN.

If you are in need of expert personnel in your engineering, manufacturing, production or accounting departments we are in a position to render aid.

M. P. MORAN, Associate
Phones 2-6964 and 2-6720

ACCOUNTING HINTS

(Contributed by Hartford Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants)

The Revenue Act of 1942 was finally passed and signed by the President, October 21, 1942. As had been anticipated it provides very substantial increases in the tax obligations of corporations and individuals.

Probably the most outstanding aspect to business is the 90% excess profits tax which notwithstanding a 10% post war credit will virtually sap every vestige of profits which might otherwise go to build up the surplus account. It practically means that any corporation expansion must be financed from new funds and not through the intrenchment of accumulated earnings. There is a provision, however, that the aggregate of all taxes imposed by the Act shall not exceed 80% of the total net income.

Inasmuch as practically all concerns that are now engaged in war production are concerned with the possible adjustment or limitation of war profits, the special provision with respect to renegotiation of war contracts holds a special interest. Notwithstanding the fact that the preponderance of war profits would be captured through the operation of the excess profits tax, this provision was nevertheless embodied in the Act. However, there is much ambiguity in its application as the Act does not provide any formulae as a guide for determining a basis for revising contracts. This will lie largely in the administrative interpretation and regulations of the department and will largely resolve itself into negotiation and controversy. Accordingly 1942 financial statements should be qualified for this contingency.

As was expected the benefits of the statute for five year amortization of war facilities has been extended to individuals and partnerships, whereas heretofore it was limited to corporations, and the period has been enlarged so as to be applicable to facilities acquired since January 1, 1940.

The Act affords some additional relief provisions but these are also subject largely to the administrative regulations and how real such benefits will be cannot be predicted.

For taxpayers having a fiscal year

ending during the calendar year 1942 a new rule has been adopted providing that the 1941 rates shall apply to that portion of such year prior to July 1, 1942, and the 1942 rates shall apply to the portion after July 1, 1942.

Contrary to the popular expectation the Capital Stock Tax has been continued and under the blanket extensions which have been granted the 1942 Capital Stock Tax Returns must be filed by November 28, 1942. However, a new declared value will be permitted. The rate of the tax remains the same, \$1.25 per thousand of declared valuation. The companion Declared Value Excess Profits tax has also been retained.

The new law will ultimately require more record keeping by employers in connection with the additional deductions required to be made from employees' wages for the 5% Victory tax beginning January 1, 1943. It is estimated that this provision, together with reduced exemptions, will create at least twenty million new taxpayers.

There is available at the Hartford Public Library considerable current literature and information on industrial accounting, costs and related subjects. The Business Branch maintains a special section devoted to this material which includes recent texts on current topics, complete files of the technical bulletins of the N.A.C.A., the Journal of Accountancy, and unpublished manuscripts on industrial topics by members of the Hartford Chapter. A substantial portion of this department was contributed by the Hartford Chapter of the N.A.C.A.

The subject of taxes occupying prominent consideration at this time in the minds and plans of executives, Hartford Chapter, N.A.C.A., will devote its November 17th meeting to "Current Tax Developments." Paul D. Seghers, C. P. A. of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Company of New York has been secured for this meeting. Mr. Seghers kept abreast of the developments of the Tax Act during its pas-

sage through Congress and participated in hearings and conferences on the subject.

BETWEEN COVERS

(Continued from page 31)

"The maximum production of goods with the minimum confusion and expense" is the aim of "Plant Production Control," by Charles A. Koepke. It is a thoroughly up to date study of automatic machines and processes.

A practical book for company officials and sanitary engineers on the methods of industrial waste disposal is "Industrial Waste Treatment Practice," by E. F. Eldridge. Extensively discussed are the problems of individual industries, particularly canneries, paper mills, refineries, and slaughter houses, whose processes involve large quantities of liquid waste; with practical suggestions and outlines of plans already in operation.

"Work Routing, Scheduling and Dispatching," by John Younger is a manual for industrial executives and students in methods of work routing for increased production efficiency and lower costs.

Hundreds of concrete plans and methods already in successful operation by industry for increasing employees' zest for working, are presented by Carl Heyel in his new book "How to Create Job Enthusiasm." It is a common sense text which managers and personnel men will find invaluable in facing the problems of "worker morale" under difficult war programs.

"Arbitration in Action," by Kellor is a manual on the technique of civil, commercial and industrial arbitration, prepared by the executive vice president of the American Arbitration Association. He says in his preface, "Every unessential word has been avoided . . . to put arbitration into action in the shortest possible time in every war industry in the United States and save the time of men struggling to the utmost with problems of production."

PUBLIC RELATIONS HINTS

By CHARLES BRUNELLE, *Public Relations Counsel, Hartford*

BIGGEST NEWS in the public relations field began to break while October CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY was on the press. Advertising trade, trade press, and Government agencies began to frown on "we do our part" advertising. By now, what has been kept up along those lines will have reached general public frowning stage. If it continues, everyone doing any advertising will suffer. . . .

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ADVERTISING ALLOWANCES on income tax deductions and government contracts seem finally straightened out. Next March may see unstraightening, due to lack of "reasonableness" by a scattered handful. But for now: on taxes—cost must be "reasonable". On cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts—again "reasonable" is the word and advertising definitely may be included. On fixed price contracts, if you advertise, cost may be figured as part of price, as usual. . . .

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POSTWAR PLANNING, following pumping by trade associations and gradual acclimating of companies to war, is occupying more thinking of top men. Aircraft industry, advertising what's to come by way of "family cars" and heavy express hauling, has helped wake up a lot of people to the fact that winning the peace includes merchandising. . . .

★ ★ ★

GET READY to pull in horns on copper engravings. Line cuts will probably get a bigger play. And good art will help keep them as effective as half tones. . . .

★ ★ ★

LATEST TREND in war advertising, beginning to bloom at this writing,

is to use it to help win the war and nothing else. No more half-and-half "buy bonds and remember our name" but all "get in the scrap" and never mind the name. . . .

EXPORT NEWS

(Continued from page 33)

Railway System, Freight Traffic Dept., 11 West 42nd St., New York, issued a bulletin August 18 on the subject of all rail shipments to Central America. These shipments are now moving from the U. S. and Canada to Suchiate, state of Chiapas, Mexico via the Texas border points of Laredo, Eagle Pass, El Paso or Brownsville. At Suchiate goods are now transshipped and ferried across the Suchiate River to Ayutla, the Guatemalan northern terminal of International Railways of Central America. From Ayutla, goods move by rail to Guatemala City or San Salvador and other cities in El Salvador; or, if destined for other Central American Republics, to Puerto Barrios, Guatemala for transshipment to Atlantic ports, or to Cutuco (La Union), El Salvador, for transshipment to Pacific ports. From the two rail terminal ports named, goods are carried by small coastal steamers to Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama. Circular above referred to details required documents and procedure for shipment to the various points. By mid-October, it is expected that a railroad bridge connecting Suchiate with Ayutla will have been completed. This will permit handling of a much larger daily tonnage. No through bills of lading beyond Mexico are yet available, but attempts are being made to provide for these. V. H. Moscoso, general agent, and H. E. Chenoweth, commercial agent of Mexican Government Railway System at the above New York address will supply complete data re rates, etc.

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PARCEL POST RESTRICTIONS LIFTED. Parcel post shipments to Central America, as well as Mexico, are now sent by the all rail route, and former restrictions on the weight, size and volume of such shipments to Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and British Honduras have been removed. Mexico has been unrestricted right along.

Services At Your Door

THE HENRY SOUTHER ENGINEERING CO.

Engineering & Chemical Service

Research Facilities for Industry

Hartford, Conn.

WOODWORK

C. H. DRESSER & SON, INC.

Factory—Cabinet—Special Wood work of All Kinds

287 Sheldon St. Hartford



Men and women workers use Protek for hands to prevent machine oils, grease, etc. from causing skin irritations.

APOTHECARIES HALL CO.

Distributors

WATERBURY, CONN.

M,M & M EMPLOYEE MANUAL

(Continued from page 12)

not often found in such books.

In brief the manual is intended to convey to the worker that it was prepared primarily for his benefit and only indirectly for that of the company.

As an inducement to the worker to keep and preserve the book it has a number of blank ruled pages intended to serve him as a note book in which he may record the high-lights of his employment history with us. Spaces for social security number, draft registration and status, and other personal items are provided.

If the "rule book" that you are now using is dull and drab and too often winds up in the refuse cans, maybe it needs overhauling to match up with today's requirements. If it costs you a dime a copy—and looks it—try spending fifty cents and see what happens. It's the same idea that is involved when you give a friend one of your 50-cent Corona Coronas when the most he expected was a ten cent. He rather appreciates it.

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Ed. NOTE. This department, giving a partial list of products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department.

(Advertisement)

Accounting Forms		Bathroom Accessories		Brick—Building	
The Baker Goodyear Co	New Haven	The Autoyre Company	Oakville	The Donnelly Brick Co	New Britain
Accounting Machines		The Charles Parker Co	Meriden	Bricks—Fire	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	Bearings		Howard Company	New Haven
Adding Machines		New Departure Div of General Motors (ball)	Bristol	The Hartford Special Machinery Co	Hartford
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	The Fafnir Bearing Co (ball)	New Britain	Brooms—Brushes	
Advertising Printing		Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller)	Stamford	The Fuller Brush Co	Hartford
The Case Lockwood & Brainerd Co	Hartford	Bells		The Hatheway Mfg Co (Dee Rings)	
Advertising Specialties		Bevin Brothers Mfg Co	East Hampton	The Hawie Mfg Co	Bridgeport
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	The Gong Bell Mfg Co	East Hampton	The G E Prentice Mfg Co	Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Made to Order)	Waterbury	Sargent and Co	New Haven	John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	New Britain
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	The N N Hill Brass Co	East Hampton	John Schwanda & Sons	Naugatuck
Aero Webbing Products		Hartford Belting Co	Hartford	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
Air Compressors		The Thames Belting Co	Norwich	Buffing & Polishing Compositions	
The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford	Benches		Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
Aircraft Accessories		The Charles Parker Co (piano)	Meriden	Lea Mfg Co	Waterbury
Warren McArthur Corp (Airplane Seating)	Bantam	Bicycle Coaster Brakes		Buffing Wheels	
Aircraft—Repair & Overhaul		New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	The Williamsburg Buff Mfg Co	Danielson
United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp	United	Bicycle Sundries		Buttons	
Rentschler Field East Hartford	Aircraft	New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	B Schwanda & Sons	Staffordville
Airplanes		Colonial Board Company	Manchester	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft, Div United Aircraft Corp	Stratford	Binders Board		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
Aluminum Castings		Biological Products		Scovill Manufacturing Co (uniform and tack fastened)	Waterbury
Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue	West Haven	Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
Aluminum Forgings		Blades		Cabinets	
Scovill Manufacturing Co (small)	Waterbury	Canewell Manufacturing Company, Metal Saw Division, (hack saw and band saw)	Hartford	The Charles Parker Co (medicine)	Meriden
Aluminum Goods		Blocks		The Wiremold Co (electric, non-metallic Sheathed)	Staffordville
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury	Howard Company (cupola fire clay)	New Haven	The Hartford Special Machinery Co	Waterbury
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	Blower Fans		F B Skiff Inc	Hartford
Aluminum—Sheets & Coils		The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford	Canvas Products	
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc	New Haven	Colonial Blower Company	Hartford	Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co	Thompsonville
Ammunition		Blower Systems		Carpet and Rugs	
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	Colonial Blower Company	Hartford	Palmer Brothers Co	New London
Artificial Leather		Boilers		Castings	
The Permatex Fabrica Corp	Jewett City	The Bigelow Co	New Haven	The Charles Parker Co (gray iron)	Meriden
Zapon Div, Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic only)	Stamford	The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum)	Meriden
Asbestos		Boots and Nuts		The Gillette-Vibber Co (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum, also Bronze Bushing Stock)	Meriden
Rockbestos Products Corp (insulated wire, cable and cords)	New Haven	Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale	The Sessions Foundry Co (gray iron)	Bridgeport
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake lining, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick)	Bridgeport	The O K Tool Co Inc (T-Slot)	33 Hull St Shelton	John M Russell Mfg Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum)	Naugatuck
Assemblies, Small		The Lydall & Foulds Paper Co	Manchester	Malleable Iron Fittings Co (malleable iron and steel)	Brantford
The Greist Manufacturing Co	New Haven	National Folding Box Co	New Haven	McLagon Foundry Co (gray iron)	New Haven
The Wallace Barnes Co Div, Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	688 Third Ave West Haven	Bridgeport
Auto Cable Housing		Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville	Philbrick-Booth & Spencer Inc (gray iron)	Hartford
The Wiremold Company	Hartford	Box Board		Scovill Manufacturing Co (brass and bronze)	Waterbury
Automatic Control Instruments		The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	Union Mfg Co (gray iron)	New Britain
The Bristol Co (temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, time)	Waterbury	Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville	Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass)	Middletown
Automobile Accessories		Boxes—Paper—Folding		Castings—Permanent Mould	
The Rostand Mfg Co (windshields, seats, and body hardware)	Milford	Atlantic Carton Corp	Norwich	The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (zinc and aluminum)	Meriden
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake lining, rivets brass, clutch facings, packings)	Bridgeport	S Curtis & Son Inc	Sandy Hook	Centrifugal Blower Wheels	
Automotive Friction Fabrics		M S Dowd Carton Co	Hartford	The Torrington Manufacturing Co	Torrington
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	National Folding Box Co	Hartford	Chain	
Automotive & Service Station Equipment		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Canned Oil Dispensers)	Waterbury	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (automotive and industrial)	Bridgeport	Chain—Welded and Weldless	Bridgeport
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake service machinery)	Bridgeport	The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	Chains—Bead	
Bakelite Moldings		Brake Linings		The Bead Chain Mfg Co	Bridgeport
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	The American Brass Co (sheet, wire rods, tubes)	Waterbury	Chemicals	
Balls		The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet, wire, rods)	Bristol	Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
The Abbott Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing)	Hartford	The Miller Co (phosphor bronze in sheets, strips and rolls)	Meriden	MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless, aluminum)	Hartford	The Thinsheet Metals Co (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury	American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury
Barrels		Brass Goods		Chromium Plating	
The Abbott Ball Co (burnishing and tumbling)	Hartford	Sargent and Company	New Haven	Chromium Corp of American	Waterbury
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (tumbling)	Hartford	Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury	The Chromium Process Company	Derby
Brass Stencils—Interchangeable		Brass Mill Products		Chucks & Face Plate Jaws	
The Fletcher Terry Co	Box 415, Forestville	Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport	Union Mfg Co	New Britain
Clamps—Wood Workers		Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury	Clamps—Wood Workers	
Sargent and Company	New Haven	Brass Stencils—Interchangeable		Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry)	New Haven

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

—CONTINUED—

Cleansing Compounds			Furniture Pads
MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury		The Gilman Brothers Company
Clutch Facings			Gilman Fuses
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co
Clutch-Friction			Hartford Galvanizing & Electric Plating
The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co (Johnson Expanding Ring; Multiple Disc Maxitorq)	Manchester		The Gillette-Vibber Co.
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (clutch facings—molded, woven, fabric, metallic)	Bridgeport		New London Galvanizing
Comfortables			Malleable Iron Fittings Co
Palmer Brothers Co	New London		Branford Gaskets
Cones			The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) (Paper)	Mystic		Bridgeport Gauges
Consulting Engineers			The Bristol Co (pressure and vacuum—recording automatic control)
The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (Consulting)	Hartford		Waterbury Gears—Reverse & Reduction for Motor Boats
296 Homestead Ave			The Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp.
Contract Manufacturers			New Haven Gears and Gear Cutting
The Greist Mfg Co (metal parts and assemblies)	New Haven		The Hartford Special Machinery Co
503 Blake St	Copper		Hartford General Plating
The American Brass Co (sheet, wire, rods, tubes)	Waterbury		The Chromium Process Co (copper, nickel, chromium and cadmium plating)
The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet)	Bristol		Derby Glass Coffee Makers
Scovill Manufacturing Co (pipe and service tubing)	Waterbury		The Silex Co
The Thinsheet Metals Co (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury		80 Pliny St Hartford Glass Cutters
Copper Sheets			The Fletcher Terry Co
The New Haven Copper Co	Seymour		Box 415, Forestville Golf Equipment
Copper Shingles			The Horton Mfg Co (clubs, shafts, balls, bags)
The New Haven Copper Co	Seymour		Bristol Graphite Crucibles & Products
Copper Water Tube			American Crucible Co
Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport		Shelton Greeting Cards
Cork Cots			A D Steinbach & Sons Inc
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic		New Haven Grinding
Corrugated Box Manufacturers			The Centerless Grinding Co Inc (Precision custom grinding; centerless, cylindrical, surface, internal, and special)
The Danbury Square Box Co	Danbury		19 Staples Street
Corrugated Shipping Cases			Bridgeport
D L & D Container Corp	87 Shelton Ave		The Hartford Special Machinery Co (gears, threads, cams and splines)
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div	Robert Gair Co Inc		Hartford Hardware
Northam Warren Corporation	Stamford		Sargent and Co
The J B Williams Co	Glastonbury		New Haven
Cotton Batting & Jute Batting			Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc
Palmer Brothers	New London		Middlebury Heavy and industrial
Cotton Yarn			Hardware—Trailer Cabinet
The Floyd Cranak Co	Moosup		The Excelsior Hardware Co
Counting Devices			Stamford Hardware, Trunk & Luggage
Veeder-Root Inc	Hartford		J H Sessions & Son
Cut Stone			Bristol Hat Machinery
The Dextone Co	New Haven		Doran Brothers Inc
Cutters			Danbury Headers
The Standard Machinery Co (rotary board, single and duplex)	Mystic		The E J Manville Machine Co
The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth milling)	Shelton		Waterbury Heat Treating
33 Hull St			The A F Holden Co
Dictating Machines			200 Winchester St New Haven
Dictaphone Corporation	Bridgeport		The Bennett Metal Treating Co
The Soundascriber Corporation	New Haven		1045 New Britain Ave
Die Castings			Elmwood
Newton-New Haven Co Inc	688 Third Ave		The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc
Dies			296 Homestead Ave
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co	141 Brewery St		Hartford Heat-Treating Equipment
New Haven			The Autotype Company
Die-Heads—Self-Opening			Oakville
The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	Truman & Barclay Sts		The A F Holden Co
New Haven	New Haven		200 Winchester St New Haven
The Geometric Tool Co	New Haven		The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (commercial)
Dish Washing Machines			296 Homestead Ave
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford		Hartford
Draperies			The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp
Palmer Brothers Co	New London		Bristol Heating Apparatus
Drop Forgings			Crane Company
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown		Bridgeport Highway Guard Rail Hardware
The Blakeslee Forging Co	Plantsville		Malleable Iron Fittings Co
Atwater Mfg Co	Plantsville		Branford Hinges
Capewell Mfg Company	Hartford		Sargent and Company
Dowel Pins			New Haven
The Allen Manufacturing Co.	Hartford		Homer D Bronson Company
Edged Tools			Beacon Falls
The Collins Co (axes and other edged tools)	Collinsville		Hoists and Trolleys
Elastic Webbing			Union Mfg Company
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown		New Britain Hollow Screws
Electric Appliances			The Allen Manufacturing Co.
The Silex Co	80 Pliny St Hartford		Hartford Hose Supporter Trimmings
Electric Cables			The Hawie Mfg Co (So-Lo Grip Tabs)
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven		Bridgeport Hot Water Heaters
Electrical Conduit Fittings & Grounding Specialties			Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner)
The Gillette-Vibber Company	New London		Stamford Industrial Finishes
			Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co
			Stamford Insecticides
			American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
			Waterbury Insulated Wire Cords & Cable
			The Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc
			Seymour
			The Whitney Blake Co (Graybar Elec Co Exclusive Distributors)
			Hamden Insulation
			The Gilman Brothers Co
			Gilman Japanning
			J H Sessions & Son
			Bristol Jointing
			The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (compressed sheet)
			Bridgeport (Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

—CONTINUED—

Key Blanks		Milk Bottle Carriers	
Sargent and Company The Graham Mfg Co	New Haven	The John P Smith Co	323-33 Chapel St New Haven
Knit Goods		Millboard	
American Hosiery Company	New Britain	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (asbestos)	Manhattan Bridgeport
Labels		Mill Supplies	
J & J Cash Inc (Woven) Lacquers & Synthetic Enamels	South Norwalk	Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	Moulded Plastic Products	
Ladders		The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
A W Flint Co	196 Chapel St New Haven	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
Lamps		The Watertown Mfg Co	117 Echo Lake Road Watertown
The Rostand Mfg Company (brass, colonial style & brass candlesticks)	Milford	Moulds	
Leather		The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (steel)	141 New Haven
Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin)	Glastonbury	Brewery St	Waterbury
Leather Goods Trimmings		The Sessions Foundry Co.	(heat resisting for non ferrous metals)
The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain	Nickel Anodes	
Letterheads		Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers)	New Haven	The Seymour Mfg Co	Seymour
Lighting Equipment		Nickel Silver	
The Miller Co (Miller, Duplexelite, Ivanhoe)	Meriden	The Seymour Mfg Co	Seymour
Locks		Nuts Bolts and Washers	
Sargent and Company	New Haven	Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
Locks—Cabinet		Office Equipment	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford
Locks—Suit-case and Trimmings		Oil Burners	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
Locks—Trunk		The Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp	Hartford
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	1477 Park St	Hartford
Locks—Zipper		Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic commercial and industrial)	Stamford
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Oil Burner Wick	
Loom—Non-Metallic		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc	Bridgeport
The Wiremold Company	Hartford	Packing	
Machine Work		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (rubber sheet and automotive)	Bridgeport
The Hartford Special Machinery Co	(contract work only)	Paints and Enamels	
The Torrington Manufacturing Co	(special rolling mill machinery)	The Tredennick Paint Mfg Co	Meriden
Machinery		Paperboard	
The Halder Machine Company	(mill)	Connecticut Corrugated Box Div	Robert Gair Co Inc
The Torrington Manufacturing Co	(mill)	The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven
The Standard Machinery Co (bookbinders)	Mystic	Paper Boxes	
Machinery Dealers & Rebuilders		National Folding Box Co (folding)	New Haven
Botwinic Brothers	New Haven	The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven
Machinery Dealers Inc	New Haven	Robertson Paper Box Co (folding)	Montville
Machines		The Strouse, Adler Co	New Haven
Andrew C Campbell Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling)	Bridgeport	Atlantic Carton Corp (folding)	Norwich
The Patent Button Company	Waterbury	Paper Clips	
Machines—Automatic		The H C Cook Co (steel)	32 Beaver St Ansonia
The A H Nilson Mach Co (Special)	Bridgeport	Paper Tubes and Cores	
Machines—Forming		Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic
The A H Nilson Mach Co (four-slide wire and ribbon stock)	Bridgeport	Parallel Tubes	
Malleable Iron Castings		Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	Pharmaceutical Specialties	
Marine Equipment		Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton
The Rostand Mfg Co (portlights, deck, cabin and sailboat hardware)	Milford	Phosphor Bronze	
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	The Seymour Mfg Co	Seymour
Marking Devices		The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet)	Bristol
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co	New Haven	Pipe	
W T Barnum & Co Inc	New Haven	The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Matrices		Howard Co (cement well and chimney)	New Haven
Palmer Brothers Co	New London	Crane Company (fabricated)	Bridgeport
Waterbury Mattress Co	Waterbury	Bridgeport Brass Co (brass & copper)	Bridgeport
Metal Cleaners		Scovill Manufacturing Co (copper, red brass and yellow brass)	Waterbury
Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury	Pipe Fittings	
Metal Cleaning Machines		Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	Platers	
Metal Goods		The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Co (to order)	Bridgeport	The Plainville Electro Plating Co	Plainville
Metal Novelties		Platers—Chrome	
The H C Cook Co	32 Beaver St Ansonia	The Plainville Electro Plating Co	Plainville
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	Platers' Equipment	
Metal Products—Stampings		MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol	Plumbers' Brass Goods	Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Made to Order)	Waterbury	Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury
Metal Specialties		Plumbing Specialties	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain	Pole Line	
Metal Stampings		Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
The Autoyre Co (small)	Oakville	Polishing Wheels	
The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	The Williamsville Buff Mfg Co	Danielson
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Presses	
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol	The Standard Machinery Co (plastic molding, embossing, and die cutting)	Mystic
The H C Cook Co	32 Beaver St Ansonia	Propellers—Aircraft	
The Greist Mfg Co	503 Blake St New Haven	Hamilton Standard Propellers Div	United Aircraft Corp
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	Railroad Equipment	
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co	Bridgeport	The Rostand Mfg Co (baggage racks and mirrors for passenger cars)	Milford
Propeller Fan Blades		Rayon Yarns	
Punches		The Hartford Rayon Corp	Rocky Hill
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (ticket & cloth)	141 Brewery St	Razors	
Putty Softeners—Electrical		Schick Inc. (electric)	Stamford
The Fletcher Terry Co	Box 415 Forestville	Reamers	
Pyrometers		The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth)	Shelton
The Bristol Co (recording and controlling)	Waterbury	Recorders	
Radiation-Finned Copper		The Bristol Co (automatic controllers, temperature, pressure, flow, humidity)	Waterbury
The G & O Manufacturing Company	New Haven	Refractories	
Resistance Wire		Howard Company	New Haven
The C O Jelliff Mfg Co (Nickel chromium, kanthal)	Southport	Riveting Machines	
Retainers		The Grant Mfg & Machine Co	Bridgeport
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (bicycle & automotive)	Hartford	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake service equipment)	Bridgeport
Reverse Gear—Marine		Rivets	
The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co	Manchester	The Connecticut Manufacturing Company	Waterbury
Roof Coatings & Cements		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Middletown
Roofing—Built Up		The Blake & Johnson Co (brass, copper and non-ferrous)	Waterville
Tilo Roofing Co Inc	Stratford	J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
Rubber Chemicals		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper)	Bridgeport
Rubberized Fabrics		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (iron)	Bridgeport
The Duro-Gloss Rubber Co	New Haven	Rods	
The Goodyear Rubber Co	Middletown	The Bristol Brass Corp (brass and bronze)	Bristol
United States Rubber Prod Inc (Keds, Kedettes, Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear)	Naugatuck	Roof Coatings & Cements	
Rubbish Burners		Tilo Roofing Co Inc	Stratford
The John P Smith Co	423-33 Chapel St New Haven	Roofing—Built Up	
Safety Fuses		The Blake & Johnson Co (Hack Saw, Band Saw)	Hartford
The Ensign-Bickford Co (mining & detonating)		Saws, Band, Metal Cutting	
Saw Blades		Atlantic Saw Mfg Co	New Haven
The Capewell Mfg Co (Hack Saw, Band Saw)		Scales—Industrial Dial	
Scales		The Kron Company	Bridgeport
Scissors		Screw Machine Products	
The Acme Shear Company	Bridgeport	The Apex Tool Co Inc	Bridgeport
Screw Machine Products		The Connecticut Manufacturing Company	Waterbury
The Blake & Johnson Co	New Britain	Corbin Screw Div, American Hardware Corp	Waterbury
Safety Fuses		The Blake & Johnson Co	Waterville
The Centerless Grinding Co Inc (Heat treated and ground type only)		The Centerless Grinding Co Inc	Waterbury
19 Staples Street		Saws, Band, Metal Cutting	
The Eastern Machine Screw Corp		The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	New Haven
Truman & Barclay St		The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville
The Greist Mfg Co (Up to 1 1/4" capacity)		The Greist Mfg Co	New Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Co		Scissors	
Scissors		Screw Machine Products	
Screws		The Acme Shear Company	Bridgeport
Screws		The Apex Tool Co Inc	Bridgeport
Screws		The Connecticut Manufacturing Company	Waterbury
Screws		Corbin Screw Div, American Hardware Corp	Waterbury
Screws		The Blake & Johnson Co	Waterville
Screws		The Centerless Grinding Co Inc	Waterbury
Screws		Saws, Band, Metal Cutting	
Screws		The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	New Haven
Screws		The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville
Screws		The Greist Mfg Co	New Haven
Screws		Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury
Screws		Scissors	
Screws		The Blake & Johnson Co	Waterville
Screws		The Centerless Grinding Co Inc	Waterbury
Screws		Saws, Band, Metal Cutting	
Screws		The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	New Haven
Screws		The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville
Screws		The Greist Mfg Co	New Haven
Screws		Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury
Screws		Scissors	
Screws		The Blake & Johnson Co	Waterville
Screws		The Centerless Grinding Co Inc	Waterbury
Screws		Saws, Band, Metal Cutting	
Screws		The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	New Haven
Screws		The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville
Screws		The Greist Mfg Co	New Haven
Screws		Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury
Screws		Scissors	
Screws		The Blake & Johnson Co	Waterville
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Screws		The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville
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Screws		Saws, Band, Metal Cutting	
Screws		The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	New Haven
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Screws		The Greist Mfg Co	New Haven
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Screws		The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	New Haven
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Screws		Saws, Band, Metal Cutting	
Screws		The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	New Haven
Screws		The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville
Screws		The Greist Mfg Co	New Haven
Screws		Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury
Screws			

SERVICE SECTION

FOR SALE—RENT—WANTED

MANUFACTURING PLANT FOR LEASE—Three story brick with all modern improvements, including sprinkler system in first class condition. Formerly used for harness factory. Capable of handling 400 hands. Address: The Moore Insurance & Realty Co., Box 10, Charles-town, W. Va.

FOR SALE—One ton Electric Triplex Hoist, 220 volts, 14 feet lift. S. E. 162.

WANTED—A water heater for heating raw river water, for use in beater room of paper mill. In submitting your offer please give full details and specifications, and also capacity. Address S. E. 168.

FOR SALE—3,700 lbs. 21/32" Dia. Cold Drawn Steel Screw Stock, 12' 11" lengths. Address S. E. 169.

FOR SALE—A quantity of steel pulleys, split and solid, of all sizes; also shafting, hangers, hanger boxes, etc. Address S. E. 170.

FOR SALE—Three horizontal tubular boilers good for pressure of 150 lbs. In excellent condition, quadruple riveted, 72" in diameter, 96 three and one-quarter inch tubes, 18 feet long, built by Bigelow of New Haven, April 8, 1918. Have not been used for 6 or 8 years. Must be removed for needed space. Address S. E. 171.

WANTED: By New Haven concern, one used elevator for factory use. Address S. E. 172.

FOR SALE—Ideal manufacturing site on Railroad Avenue, Bridgeport. Architect has already prepared plan for two-story brick building 30 x 140 ft. which, together with cost of land, can be completed for \$47,000. Practically all the iron girders, etc. are on the ground and the balance is available with proper rating. Address S. E. 175.

WANTED—One centrifugal blower with capacity of approximately 2,000 C.F.M. at 1 lb. pressure for cupola use. Address S. E. 210.

WAR WORK WANTED—Company AAA1 financially rated, with 100,000 square feet working space, has assembly facilities, foot and power presses, hand and automatic screw machines, plain and universal millers, single and multiple head lathes, drill presses, tappers, etc., desires additional war work of a continuous nature. Address P. O. Box 536, Bridgeport, Conn.

HARDWOOD PRODUCTS—Anxious to start a second shift on products other than for the textile industry. New Fireproof manufacturing plant at Charlotte, N. C., equipped with modern high speed molders, jointers, planers, saws, sanders and lathes for the manufacture of picker sticks and other hardwood products for the textile industry using hickory and dogwood largely. We have a very modern Moore Kiln and 15,000 sq. ft. of warehouse to air dry our materials. Danielson. Address MTA-129.

EMPLOYMENT

GRADUATE of Wesleyan University and Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism; four years experience as newspaper reporter and copy editor; hard, accurate, efficient worker; age 27, married, good health; seeks public and employee relations work handling publicity, company and employee publications, et cetera. Address P. W. 631.

EXPERIENCED FOUNDRY LABORER aged 34, and a **BRASS CASTER**, aged 48, are now available for work in the Bridgeport area. Address P. W. 632.

A MAN 34 years of age with a B.S. Degree and five years experience as an organic chemist seeks a position in a Connecticut industry. For further details address P. W. 633.

A BENCH MOLDER aged 39 living in the Bridgeport area seeks a position in a foundry, preferably near his home. Address P. W. 634.

"NO TRAINING needed for me to go back into the brass business to replace drafted man. Practical experience all operations important shop accounting." Address P. W. 635.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR—A former Connecticut bank executive age 47 with over 25 years experience in all branches of accounting and office management would like position with manufacturing concern, insurance company or other individual or corporation where his services would be of value. Address P. W. 640.

GRADUATE of New York University, B.C.S. Degree, 23 years experience in general and cost accounting, office management, chief accountant and statistician, general plant and factory accountant, desires work in similar fields, preferably in New England. Address P. W. 641.

CHEMICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Experience in fuels, combustion, oil burners,—steam, hot water and hot air heating—lubricants, desires technical, sales, service or maintenance position on salaried basis. Address P. W. 644.

EXECUTIVE with 18 years experience in production and high pressure distribution, available to expedite electrical and radio material, or any other responsible position with manufacturer. Age 43. Married. Address P. W. 651.

EXECUTIVE-SECRETARY. Woman with 4½ years Bureau of Investigation experience and executive secretarial work of legal and insurance nature for 14 years desires position as executive-secretary. Forced to seek new position due to government regulations. Address P. W. 652.

GENERALLY CAPABLE executive desires position in war industry. Has held responsible sales and executive positions including General Sales Manager in two large concerns. Forced to seek new location due to government regulation of manufacturing. Address P. W. 654.

EXPERIENCED PURCHASING AGENT, familiar with general manufacturing processes, now employed, would consider change. Address P. W. 655.

HOUSE ORGAN EDITOR long experienced in all phases of publication, from reporting to production of a finished paper or magazine, seeks position with manufacturer. Can handle employee recreation activities. Family, College, 43, veteran first World War. Complete history and specimens with first communication. Address P. W. 657.

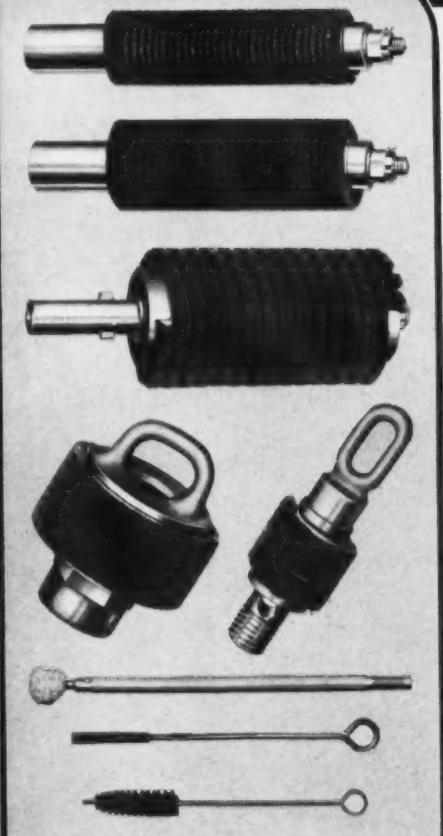
SMALL ARMS EXPERT—Former Real Estate Executive, 20 years experience operating large New York City properties. Study of fire arms mechanisms and experimenting with them has been my hobby for 25 years. Am thoroughly familiar with the mechanics of all types of self-loading arms. Skilled mechanic, 2 years experience instrument manufacturing, one year in the shop. Presently employed. Wish position with manufacturer who needs my technical knowledge. Address P. W. 658 (Ind.)

IF—you plan to remain in business after we've swept-up Herr Schicklgruber, then you need an all-around publicity and advertising man with a strong background in merchandising and marketing. Build for our new Tomorrow while knocking the h-l out of Hirohito. Former publicity director for large corset manufacturer and associate editor on daily trade newspaper. College education in Business Administration. Salary \$85.00. Top-notch references. When can he start? Address P. W. 659.

WITH QUALIFICATIONS to meet the present and post-war problems. Business experience and technical education over period of twenty-five years embraces Federal and State taxes; cost accounting; corporate accounting; systems; Governmental and State regulations; financial and flexible forecasts; securing loans from Government Agencies and banks. Presently engaged. Impeccable record. Prefers Connecticut. Age 48; Episcopalian; American Citizen; Salary commensurate. Address P. W. 739.

EXECUTIVE—Thorough knowledge of cotton thread finishing; executive control of finishing and manufacturing for twenty years. Extensive experience in industrial management problems. Capable of handling all details in connection with plant operations. Available for interviews. Address P. W. 740.

HARTFORD RESIDENT, College education in Business Administration, married, forty, employed, available for personnel management. For complete details, write P. W. 753 (Ind.).



**THE FULLER ORDNANCE DIVISION IS MAKING
GUN CLEANING BRUSHES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY**

The call to service has given us all an opportunity to work as well as fight for Victory. The Fuller Brush Company has converted a large part of its manufacturing facilities to making brushes, machines, tools and parts required by our armed forces.

In our Ordnance Division we are turning out gun cleaning brushes to Army and Navy specifications, using the famous Fullergrip method of brush construction.

In our Tools and Gauge Division, established as a result of the war, thread milling machines together with other equipment are being made, which in turn will go into the production of war goods.

It is reassuring to know that in a national emergency manufacturers of peace time products have the resources and skill which can be turned so quickly to the service of the nation.

The FULLER BRUSH Company
Industrial Division, Hartford, Conn.

KEEP IT QUICK AS A WINK!

Your telephone is a war weapon
... use it thoughtfully

BE BRIEF!
DON'T MAKE
UNNECESSARY CALLS!

Particularly to out-of-state war centers

★ The Southern New England Telephone Company

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TO HELP YOUR WAR EFFORT

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AND BRAINARD CO.
85 Trumbull St. • Hartford

[A MODERN PLANT, SKILLED WORKMEN AND
106 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE ARE AT YOUR SERVICE]

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HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

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